THE BUILDER
A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT & CONSTRUCTOR

VOL. CL. FEBRUARY 14 1936 No. 4854

A SHOP FRONT OF THE TUDOR PERIOD, NORTH STREET YORK.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *February* 14.

Town Planning Institute. Mr. H. Robinson on "The Work of a Planning Officer." At Caxton Hall, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, *February* 14 *and* 15.

Royal Sanitary Institute. Friday: Mr. F. P. Sissons, City Engineer, Bath, on "Some Problems of Water Supply," and Mr. R. Tyler, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Bath, on "Smoke Abatement—Industrial and Domestic"; at the Grand Pump Room, Bath; 5 p.m. Saturday: Visits to several Municipal Undertakings; 9.45 a.m.

SATURDAY, *February* 15.

Institution of Structural Engineers (*Western Counties Branch*). Annual Branch Banquet. At the Grand Hotel, Bristol.

MONDAY, *February* 17.

Institution of Structural Engineers (*Midland Counties Branch*). Mr. C. O. L. Gibbons on "The Influence of Direct Labour on the Design and Construction of Small Highway Bridges." At the James Watt Memorial Institute, Birmingham. 6.30 p.m.

Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers (*London and District Branch*). Mr. E. G. Brooks on "Gas Water Heaters." At the Borough Polytechnic, S.E.1. 7 p.m.

Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. Mr. James Porteous on "Fabrics in Relation to Decoration." At Glasgow.

TUESDAY, *February* 18.

Institution of Civil Engineers. Mr. A. H. Barker on "Comparison of Gas and Electricity for Heat Production." 6 p.m.

Housing Centre. Sir Ernest Simon on "Housing: Manchester Gives a Lead." 8.15 p.m.

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society. Mr. A. W. Mason on "Lincoln Cathedral." At 66, Portland-place, W.1. 8 p.m.

Institute of Welding (*North-Eastern* (*Tyneside*) *Branch*). Mr. E. B. Nixon on "The Behaviour of the Arc." At the Neville Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne." 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 19.

Institution of Civil Engineers. Mr. E. J. Buckton on "Various Advantages of Dock Gates, Caissons and Falling Doors for Lock Entrances and Dry Docks." 6 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers (*Scottish Branch*). Mr. J. Fairweather on "Economical Cinema Design." At 129, Bath-street, Glasgow. 7.15 p.m.

National Federation of Building Trades Employers. Annual Dinner. At the Dorchester Hotel, W.1. 7.15 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts. Sir Leonard Woolley on "The Racial Elements in Sumerian Art History." 8 p.m.

Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Association. Mr. R. O. Sutherland on "The Application of Architectural Lighting to existing Buildings." At 2, Savoy Hill, W.C.2. 7.30 p.m.

Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. Mr. B. H. E. Gates on "Modern Surface Treatments." At Keighley.

Chartered Surveyors' Institution. Mr. J. Stinton Jones on "Engineering Services and the One-Pipe System of Drainage from the Quantity Surveyor's Point of View." 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, *February* 20.

Institution of Structural Engineers (*Yorkshire Branch*). Mr. W. Hunter Rose on "Reinforced Concrete Structures for the Retention of Water and other Fluids." At the Hotel Metropole, Leeds. 7.30 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries. Professor Tancred Borenius and Mr. John Charlton on "Excavations at Clarendon Palace." 8.30 p.m.

Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. Mr. F. R. Yerbury on "How the Housing Problem is being Solved Abroad." 7 p.m.

Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers (*Manchester and District Branch*). Lecture by Mr. W. C. Bright. At the Engineers' Club, Manchester. 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, *February* 21.

London Society. Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel on "Piccadilly, 1836-1936: a Comparative Survey." 5 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers (*South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch*). Annual Dinner. At the Metropole Hotel, Swansea.

Civil Engineering Society of the Glasgow Royal Technical College. Mr. G. McIntosh on "Practical Suggestions in the Application of Electric Welding." At the Royal Technical College. 7.45 p.m.

SATURDAY, *February* 22.

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society. Visit to St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Conducted by Mr. F. Herbert Mansford. 2.30 p.m.

Royal Institution. Sir Leonard Woolley on "Historical Background of Sumerian Art." At 21, Albemarle-street, W.1. 3 p.m.

THE SCHLOSS, WURZBURG.

From a Drawing by MR. E. B. MUSMAN, A.R.I.B.A.

THE DRAFT BILL TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

WE have before us the draft Bill which was prepared by the Local Government and Public Health Consolidation Committee and presented to Parliament by the Minister of Health in January, and at the same time the Committee issued a second Interim Report, the first Interim Report which related to Local Government and Local Authorities having already formed the basis of the Local Government Act, 1933, which came into force June 1, 1934.

The Bill is described as "A Bill to consolidate with amendments certain enactments relating to Public Health," but the Committee found that to deal with all the enactments involved in the above description, besides the sixteen Public Health Acts, 1875-1932, would involve a Bill of about a thousand clauses, and it was resolved to proceed by stages; thus, the present Bill mainly deals with matters falling within the Public Health Acts, excluding provisions relating to streets and building lines, although it includes various other subjects such as Maternity and Child Welfare, Canal Boats, Baths, Washhouses, etc., but those of principal interest to our readers will be the amendment of the law relating to sewers, and the making of by-laws. Before we had seen the Bill, we ventured to express a hope that, this being a measure relating to a considerable number of well-known Acts, reference to the Acts and sections affected might be made by marginal references in the Bill, and we are glad to see that this has been done, and that, in addition, there is a Table of the marginal references. We may add that the Interim Report of the Committee will also be found to be of the greatest assistance to those desiring to obtain an idea of the nature of the amendments.

We place in the forefront the amendments contained in the Bill aimed at putting an end to that question, which has been the cause of so much litigation, "What is a 'sewer'?" and "What is a 'drain'?" as the liability respectively of the local authority and the developer depend upon the answer to this question. The difficulty has arisen out of the definitions of the words "drain" and "sewer," contained in section 4 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amplified by section 19 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. In the first-named section the word "drain" was defined, broadly speaking, as meaning any drain of and used for the drainage of one building only or premises in the same curtilage, and made merely for the purpose of communicating therefrom with a cesspool "or into a sewer into which the drainage of two or more buildings or premises occupied by different persons is conveyed"; and the word "sewer" was defined merely as including sewers and drains of every description, except drains as above defined. These definitions give rise to the assumption that if a drain receives the drainage of two or more buildings or premises in different ownership it becomes a sewer, a simple proposition, but confusion was imported by section 19 of the Act of 1890, by which the local authority was relieved from liability "where two or more houses belonging to different owners are connected with a public sewer by a single private drain." It is to be noted that cesspools are not mentioned in this section.

The Law Reports and our pages contain numerous examples of the conflicting decisions delivered in the law courts on this question, and the adverse comments of the judges on the confusion created by this legislation, and it has proved that even the decision delivered by the House of Lords in the case Wood Green Urban District Council *v.* Joseph (1908, A.C. 419; *The Builder*, February 10, 1908), in which it was held that to bring a private drain within section 19 of the Act it must be shown that the drain was originally laid because of a requisition of the local authority made under sections 23 or 25 of the Public Health Act, 1875, did not satisfactorily solve the question. The difficulties experienced in putting this decision into practice are disclosed in the judgments delivered by the Court of Appeal in Hill *v.* Aldershot Corporation (1933, 1, K.B. 259; *The Builder*, February 24, 1933).

We have now to state, so far as our space permits, how this question is dealt with in the Bill. As regards sewers, completed before the Bill comes into operation, the responsibility is to remain unaltered, that is to say, it will rest in general with the local authority, but as regards sewers constructed after that date, it is proposed that the local authority shall make a declaration as to what sewers are to be vested in them, and an owner or owners of any sewer may make an application to the local authority to make such a declaration, and in case of refusal there is an appeal to the Minister, and according to the Report it was intended to make this appeal final, but so far as we can see at present, this should be clearly expressed in the Bill. The considerations to be taken into account in such applications are set out in Clause 17, sub-clause (4). Sewers so adopted are to be termed "public sewers"; the word "drain" is to mean a drain used for the drainage of one building, and of any yard, and subsidiary building appurtenant thereto; and the word "sewer" is not to apply to any drain as above defined, but otherwise includes all drains and sewers used for the drainage of buildings.

As regards by-laws, the Bill carries out some of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee which were issued in 1918, and upon which we to a great extent founded a series of articles which appeared in our pages between January 7 and April 8, 1927. Two very important such recommendations now to be found in the Bill, are: (1) that by-law-making powers should be given to all local authorities alike, and that every district should be required to have at least a minimum code. Thus, by clause 60 every local authority may, and if required by the Minister shall, make by-laws, and it is pointed out in the interim Report that under this clause the authority are not bound to do any more than make by-laws with respect to any particular matter as required by the Minister. Secondly, the recommendation of the Departmental Committee that in order to prevent by-laws becoming obsolete the limit of ten years should be imposed on their continuance, has been adopted in clause 67, and in clause 132 this limit has also been applied to by-laws in relation to water fittings. In addition to these clauses, by clause 70 certain by-law making powers in previous Acts have been excluded or amended as rendered unnecessary by subsequent legislation.

In conclusion, we must refer to one most important alteration effected outside the recommendations of the Departmental Committee. The present Committee had before them a great number of sections in local Acts of recent years, enlarging the by-law-making powers contained in sections 157 of the Act of 1875, and 23 of the Act of 1890, and it came to the conclusion that these extensions were largely due to the restrictive expressions contained in section 157 in connection with the structure of walls, foundations, roofs and chimneys, viz., the expression "for securing stability and the prevention of fires and for purposes of health," and with respect to air space, the expression "to secure a free circulation of air," and thus in clause 60 it will be found that those expressions have been omitted, the object being to render it possible for by-laws to be made covering most, if not all, the matters which Parliament has conceded in local legislation.

In subsequent issues we shall consider the above subjects, and others in greater detail.

NOTES

An Age of Enlightenment!

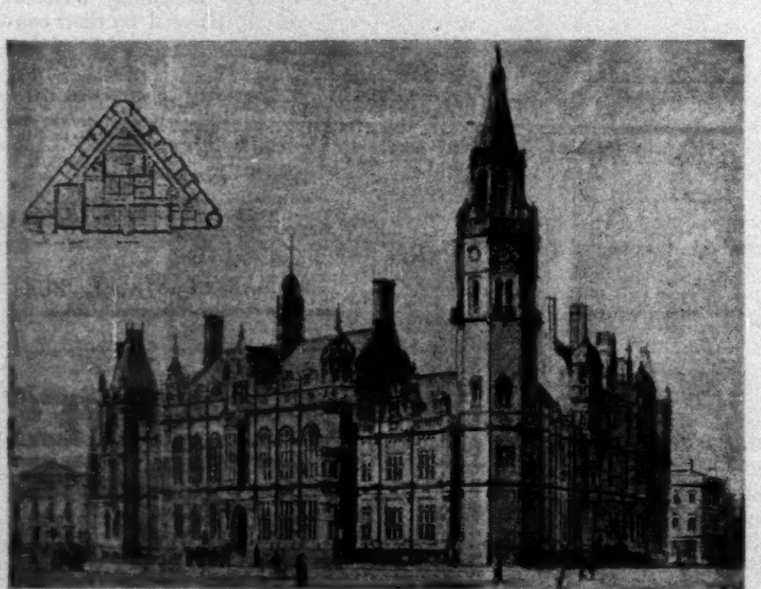
In this age of enlightenment, education, invention—and anticipated destruction—we read that the art lovers in France are concerned about the protection of their art treasures and are particularly anxious regarding the stained-glass windows in Chartres and Bourges Cathedrals, which contain some 7,500 of such windows. Experts declare that in case of air raids, with a band of 350 voluntary experts or specialists, it would be possible for the windows to be removed and placed in safety in two hours, if, in advance, a supply of iron frames were prepared and light scaffolding were in readiness. It is an interesting commentary on an enlightened and Christian age, that such possibilities are anticipated, but it is well to be prepared! That what has survived centuries might be destroyed in a few hours is a portent to make us think seriously, but that it is possible was shown by the war of 1914-18. We can only hope that civilisation may be spared a repetition of such astonishing folly.

The King's First Public Engagement.

It is announced that the King's first public engagement since his accession will be a visit to the London section of the British Industries Fair. According to present arrangements the King hopes to visit the Fair shortly after it opens on Monday, February 17. As Prince of Wales, it will be remembered, the King flew to the Birmingham section of the Fair at Castle Bromwich last year, and among the engagements which, as Prince of Wales, he was to have carried out was the inauguration banquet of the Fair at the Mansion House, now cancelled.

Modern Architecture.

In the very able and interesting paper which Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., read before the Royal Society of Arts last week, a report of which we gave in our last issue, some very pertinent and, we believe, helpful criticisms were made on the fashions and tendencies in "modernistic work." The lecturer stated his whole-hearted sympathy "with the spirit and idea that informed the best of modern architecture," but he considered that "architecture would be poor indeed if it had to stand still at the point to which the modernists had reduced it." A review of the architectural work carried out since the war will, we believe, emphasise this opinion of one of our most able modern architects, as well as some of his concluding remarks. It might, he said, be the genius who would evolve from the negative tendencies of to-day a fine and growing style for the future, but it was more likely that this evolution would come through the work of architects who, endowed with common sense, at the same time had a full knowledge of the newer materials and their possibilities. Here in England it seemed to him indispensable that they should be steeped also in English traditions of building, and that only by knowing and fully realising how skilled the old builders were in their craft could they carry the art of architecture forward. The idea that to be modern and create a new style it was better to know nothing about the old traditional styles was mere folly.



WINNING DESIGN IN THE 1891 BURY MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS COMPETITION.
By MR. A. NELSON BROMLEY.

Bury Town Hall Competition: A Comparison.

Apropos the recent Bury Town Hall competition, a correspondent writes to remind us that a competition for Municipal Buildings and Markets was held in Bury as long ago as 1891. On referring to the volume of *The Builder* for that year, we find that the assessor was Mr. James Murgatroyd, of Manchester, who, in the case of the Municipal Buildings, awarded first place to Mr. A. Nelson Bromley, of Nottingham; second to Mr. H. T. Hare, of London; and third to Messrs. Everard & Pick, of Leicester. The design, which, of course, was never carried out, affords an interesting comparison with that awarded first place in the recent competition. Elizabethan in style, it is well bedecked with towers, turrets, gables and finials, and plentifully adorned with detail. The silhouette, in the fashionable manner of the period, is broken and picturesque. Obviously more attention was paid to external appearance than to efficiency, for the plan (which is triangular, though the perspective makes it out to be a rectangle) shows many rooms of awkward shape, one large rectangular apartment actually thrusting one of its angles through the side of an adjoining room! Whatever else may have happened, we have made great progress in planning and plainness of design since 1891.

The Western Exits Scheme.

The opposition of the residents of Hammersmith Village to the joint proposal of the London County Council and Middlesex County Council to create a wide avenue from West Cromwell-road to the Great West-road by way of Colet-gardens, Church-lane and Hammersmith-mall, has now been reinforced by a protest from Sir Hubert Sams, Sir Frederick Maurice and Dr. Bell. Writing to *The Times* on behalf of "the personnel of St. Paul's School and old Paulines generally," they refer to the proposals made by the sponsors of the new road to cut through the southern side of St. Paul's School playing fields. This, say the signatories, "will deprive the school of a portion of its already inadequate playing field—namely 60 feet in width and nearly half an acre in area—and will in effect mean that two out of three football pitches (and some pitches for cricket practice) will be put out of action." They continue: "If there were no other alternative, we should only be wasting our time and your space. . . . Fortunately, there is the alternative . . . namely, to bend the proposed road slightly south at Baron's Court Bridge by acquiring and demolishing the few buildings on the south side of Colet-gardens adjoining the District Railway. By this means this valuable piece of the school ground, which means so much to the boys, would be saved."

British Academy in Rome.

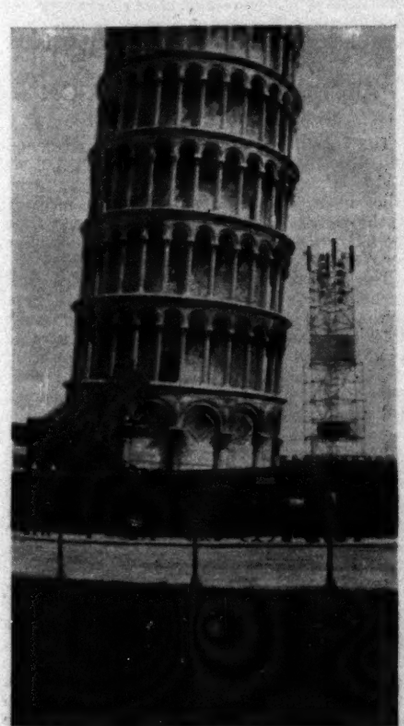
THE *Times* Rome correspondent states that after more than 112 years the activities of the British Academy in that city have been suspended indefinitely, the premises closed, and the equipment of the institution dispersed in storage. The decision to carry out these drastic steps was reluctantly taken at a special meeting of the General Committee under the chairmanship of the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Drummond. The Director of the Academy, Professor Sciortino, the distinguished Maltese sculptor, was thanked for his long and disinterested services, and it was unanimously decided that he should retain the directorship in the hope of a resumption of the Academy's activities.

Safeguarding the "Leaning Tower."

As it had been found that the Campanile of the Duomo of Pisa—the "Leaning Tower"—was continuing its inclination at the rate of a millimeter a year, the firm of Rodio, of Milan, was entrusted with the work of pumping out the flooding water in the foundations and driving in cement under high pressure. The work has now been safely terminated. A temporary wooden stair (shown in one of the accompanying photographs) leading straight to the first story, enabled the tower to be kept open to visitors in spite of the work around the base.

The City of Birmingham.

THE activities of a great city need a handbook of many pages to be fully dealt with, and a very satisfactory attempt is made in the 320 pages of the City of Birmingham Handbook for 1936. As is pointed out in the Introduction, the management of a city with a population of well over a million is a complex business, but the work of the many departments of the Corporation is broadly described in this, the ninth, edition of the Handbook to be published by the Information Bureau of the city. The various well illustrated sections describe the progress of the city—of its parks and municipal golf courses; its fine town-planning work and its many modern works of improvement under competent guidance. The management of the city's 42,000 municipal houses is described, as well as its water supply and gas and electric supply undertakings, and general information is given on buildings of interest and other matters. The Handbook should be of interest to a far wider public than that of the city of Birmingham.



THE "LEANING TOWER," PISA, DURING RECENT WORK ON FOUNDATIONS.

THE DUOMO, PISA, SEEN THROUGH COLONNADE OF THE "LEANING TOWER."

Collieries and Building.

THE amount of work which the collieries of England give the building industry is not generally realised. In North Nottinghamshire several mining villages have been built since the War so as to provide homes for the new mining population attracted by the prosperity of this growing coalfield. During the past few months pithead baths have been erected at the Creswell and Bolsover Collieries, and others are in course of erection at Mansfield Collieries. At Bolsover a central sports pavilion has been built in the middle of a recreation ground provided for miners, their wives and children, and covering an area of over twelve acres. Last year the Bolsover Colliery Company erected a village hall, large enough to accommodate about 400 persons, for their employees at Clipstone Colliery. Playing-fields with a central sports pavilion have also been provided at the Edwinstowe Village, which is generally regarded as one of the most attractive colliery villages in this country.

Crystal Palace Exhibition.

NEARLY 300 national and local manufacturers are supporting the sixth annual South London Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, which will be held from Wednesday, March 4, until Saturday, March 14. There will be three miles of stands, showing everything for the home, including a section devoted to suites of modern rooms. One of the attractions will be the cooking demonstrations to be given several times a day in a specially designed theatre. India, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia will display a vast range of their produce, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries will show "National Mark Produce."

R.I.B.A. Gold Medal Award

THE Gold Medal awarded by the R.I.B.A. for the best building erected in the area of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects during the past three years has been awarded to Mr. W. G. Newton, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., for the Merchant Taylors' School Buildings at Rickmansworth. Mr. Percy Thomas, P.R.I.B.A., will unveil the plaque and present the Medal at the School on March 25, at 3 p.m. The new school was fully illustrated in our issue for May 5, 1933.

DETAIL OF COLONNADE OF THE "LEANING TOWER," PISA.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. G. Bertram Carter and Mr. L. L. T. Sloot desire to give notice of the dissolution of their partnership by mutual consent as from December 25, 1935. Until March 25, Mr. Bertram Carter, A.R.I.B.A., will continue to practise at 28, Theobald's-road, and Mr. L. L. T. Sloot, A.R.I.B.A., will also retain an office and carry on practice as an architect at 28, Theobald's-road. Neither Mr. Bertram Carter nor Mr. Sloot will practice at this address after March 25. Mr. Bertram Carter will give notice of his new address after March 25 in due course. Mr. Sloot is now also carrying on his profession as an architect at 16, Berkeley-square, W.1.

Mr. Reginald T. Longden, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.A., M.T.P.I., has changed his address to 10, King-street, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire. Tel. No. : 67561.

Messrs. H. Shepherd and Thomerson, F. and A.R.I.B.A., have now removed their offices to 42, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W.2. The telephone numbers remain Bayswater 0064 and 0065.

Capt. F. Arnold Perren, F.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, has removed his address to 54, Hawley-square, Margate (Tel. 1202), where he would be glad to receive trade catalogues.

Mr. Bertram Smith, L.R.I.B.A., chartered and registered architect, has opened another office at 102, Gillett-street, Hull, East Yorks, where he would be glad to receive trade catalogues.

The partnership between Mr. W. H. Palmer and Mr. J. H. M. Francis, of Grimsby, has now been dissolved by mutual consent. The practice heretofore styled Palmer & Francis, architects and surveyors, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Victoria-street, Grimsby, will be carried on under the same name by Mr. Walter H. Palmer, A.I.A.A.

Exhibition of Calligraphy and Illumination.

An exhibition of present-day calligraphy and illumination, organised by the Society of Scribes and Illuminators, will be held at the Architectural Association, 36, Bedford-square, W.C.1, from Wednesday, February 26, to Friday, March 20 10.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.—Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.). The exhibition will include manuscript books and broadsides, illumination, lettering for inscriptions, posters, church notices, etc., and a few examples of typography and handwriting.

Discoveries at Luxor.

Two important tombs, it is stated, have been found near Luxor by excavators of the Metropolitan Museum of New York Expedition. These two tombs, unlike the remaining 276 close to the site, have not been tampered with, so it is believed. Inscriptions on them indicate that they were built by the same architect as the temple of the northern convent of Queen Hatshepsu.

Town Planning Scheme, York.

Steps have been taken by York City Council to avoid the appearance of unsuitable buildings within the old part of the city. A special area town planning scheme has been prepared under the Town Planning Act of 1932, and has been the subject of an inquiry on behalf of the Ministry of Health. The Council have set up an advisory committee of architects to whom plans for new buildings will be submitted.

Menai Straits Bridge.

A joint committee of the County Councils of Caernarvon and Anglesey is considering whether they should again urge the Ministry of Transport to build a new bridge over the Menai Straits to replace the present suspension bridge, which is over a century old. It is stated that opinion on the question is divided. Menai Bridge Council contend that the strengthening of the present bridge will solve the grievance of motorists, who, however, demand a new bridge.

The Glass Industry and Coal Prices.

We are officially informed that the Glass Manufacturers' Federation, at a special general meeting resolved to recommend to its members throughout the country that they should voluntarily agree to pay an additional 1s. per ton on their existing coal contracts, on condition that the whole of this increase in price is passed to the mineworkers in the form of increased wages, and provided no stoppage takes place in the coal industry.

Design in the Pottery Industry.

The Council for Art and Industry have appointed a number of representatives of the various interests concerned to be a committee "to inquire into the nature and extent of the training required by designers and craftsmen in the pottery industry and to consider what form of provision would be most appropriate for supplying this training under the conditions existing at Stoke-on-Trent." Any communications with regard to the work of this committee should be sent to the secretary, Mr. Sidney H. Dodd, British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation, Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent.

Waterloo Bridge: Progress in Demolition.

All the arches and the greater part of the stonework of Waterloo Bridge having been removed, there remains the work of demolishing each pier and clearing away its foundations. Preparatory to this work the construction of a steel sheet-pile coffer-dam has been begun, inside which demolition will proceed. In order that a passage for river traffic may be maintained, two piers will be dealt with at a time. The first piers to be removed will be No. 5 and No. 6 in midstream. Around each coffer-dam, which will be 100 ft. in length by 38 ft. wide, staging will be built to support derrick cranes and other equipment for loading the material into barges. It is expected that another year will have elapsed before the last pier and its foundations have been removed.

Two Appointments.

The council of the University of Liverpool have appointed Mr. W. G. Holford, B.Arch. (Liverpool), A.R.I.B.A., a senior Lecturer in the School of Architecture, to the Lever Chair of Civic Design, as from October 1, 1936, in succession to Professor P. Abercrombie, who now occupies the Chair of Town Planning in the Bartlett School of Architecture, University College, London. Mr. Holford, who is a former student of the School of Architecture, was awarded the Society of Arts and Sciences of America Scholarship in 1929; the Rome Scholarship in 1930, tenure of which was extended to a third year: and the Henry Florence Bursary, awarded by the Royal Institute of British Architects, in 1935.

Mr. Frank H. Heaven, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., has been appointed Education Architect to the Borough of Walthamstow.

The Le Play Society.

The Le Play Society's programme offers varied and interesting scope for those wishing to extend their knowledge of the peoples of Europe and their environment. It is as follows: Morocco, including the Middle and High Atlas Mountains, with Mr. W. Fogg, the well-known anthropologist; also a botanical group; a survey from north to south of Portugal, including Lisbon, with Dr. L. Dudley Stamp—an opportunity for the geographer; Holland and its Art galleries, with Dr. G. Furlong; Glendalough, Co. Wicklow—a regional study—with Dr. D. K. Smee and Mr. T. W. Freeman; and the Cotswolds—a training course in field studies—with Miss C. A. Simpson. All these visits are open to lecturers, teachers, students and others who are interested in the studies undertaken. Information about these and summer courses can be had from Miss Margaret Tatton, Director, the Le Play Society, 58, Gordon-square, London, W.C.1.

COMPETITION NEWS

A Poster Competition.

In connection with the Paris International Trade Fair (Foire de Paris), to be held from May 16 to June 2, the organisers announce a competition, free and open to all artists, for a poster suitable for advertising the Fair. Sketches may be executed in water-colours, in distemper, or in "tempera" colours. Work in pencil, charcoal, crayon or oil will not be accepted. One prize of 5,000 francs, two of 2,000, and two of 1,000 are offered, each prize also carrying a plaquette or medal. In addition, there will be a further 10 prizes (at least) of 500 francs, and 10 prizes of 250 francs, each with a bronze medal. For the convenience of those competing from Great Britain, entries may be sent to the London office of the Fair, 17, Tothill-street, S.W.1, not later than April 28.

Rothesay Pavilion.

The assessor in this competition, confined to Scottish architects, Colonel J. M. Arthur, F.R.I.B.A., has made his award as follows:

1st (£200), Messrs. J. and J. A. Carrick, L. & A.R.I.B.A., Wellington House, Ayr.

2nd (£100), Messrs. Charles E. Tweedie & Sons, 54, Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

3rd (£50), Messrs. Weddell & Inglis, L.R.I.B.A., 216, Bath-street, Glasgow.

Messrs. Carrick's plans show a building with a frontage of 170 ft. It is almost square with glassed-in sun terraces. There is an auditorium for 1,264 persons, and three badminton courts are provided. The main entrance is shown from Argyle-street on the sea front.

Public Library Competition, Colchester.

As stated in our London edition last week, the assessor, Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., has made the following award in the proposed Colchester Public Library Competition :—

1st: No. 26 (£150), Mr. Marshall Sisson, A.R.I.B.A., "Shermans," Dedham, Essex.

2nd: No. 4 (£125), Messrs. J. H. Parker and S. J. Marshall, 21, Grimsdyke-crescent, Barnet, Herts.

3rd: No. 7 (£75), Messrs. J. Saunders and W. H. Saunders, A.R.I.B.A., 19, Cotswold-road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

The competition was limited to members of the Essex, Cambs and Herts Society of Architects. The winning and second premiated designs are illustrated in this issue.

ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL

The fourth annual meeting of this Council will be held on Friday, March 20, at 3.30 p.m., at 66, Portland-place, W.1, to be followed by the sixteenth ordinary meeting of the Council at 5 p.m., in accordance with the following amended regulations, which have been approved by the Privy Council :—

The ordinary meetings of the Council shall be held in the months of March, June, September and December in every year on such dates and at such places and hours as may be fixed by the Council. The annual meeting of the Council shall be held in the month of March in every year and shall precede the ordinary meeting of the Council held in the same month.

At the ordinary meeting of the Council held in the month of March in every year the members present shall elect a chairman and a vice-chairman. At the ordinary meeting of the Council held in the month of March in every year the Council shall appoint the Board of Architectural Education and the Admission Committee in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 (1) of the Act and the Discipline Committee in accordance with Section 7 (2) of the Act.

The Finance and General Purposes Committee shall consist of not less than fifteen and not more than twenty members. The said Committee shall be appointed at the ordinary meeting of the Council held in the month of March in every year.

"THE BUILDER" DEBATE

LXXXII.—TENDERING IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

"That improvement in building construction and craftsmanship with better services to the building public can best be brought about by limiting invitation to tender for building work to federated builders."

SIR,—I should have been very glad to congratulate "Positive" on his excellent statement of claim had it not been that he is mistaken as to the identity of the claimant. He appears to be under the impression that a federated builder is necessarily a fully competent person, well qualified to carry out work of the highest class; whereas in point of fact membership of the Federation is open to all builders who are willing to pay a subscription.

In regard to the founding of local Associations of Master Builders, the initiative was undoubtedly taken by builders of recognised standing, and membership carried some of the implications that "Positive" would have us believe necessarily attach to membership of the Federation. But of late years great efforts have been made to bring all builders into what is for all practical purposes a trade union of employers. Where associations were in existence, membership has been thrown open to all who could call themselves builders and to employers in branch trades. Many new Associations have come into being as the result of extensive and intensive propaganda. It may help to get matters into better perspective if from "The Builders' Guide," 1924-27 edition, published by the Federation, I quote as follows:—

"The building trade, like other industries, is represented by two kinds of organisations, having essentially different aims and objects, and a different form of constitution, although they co-operate harmoniously. These are: (*a*) The National Federation of Building Trades Employers, with its constituent Regional Federations and Local Associations, has for its objects the regularisation and protection of the business and commercial relations of its members in its dealings with workmen, governing and legislative authorities, and the general public. It is an organisation of employers, and enjoys certain privileges under the law just as the workmen's unions do. Any member of the building trade, or any branch thereof, is eligible for membership. It imposes no tests. And (*b*) the Institute of Builders, originally the Builders' Society (founded in London in 1834 and incorporated in 1884), has for its main objects, expressed or implied:

1. To raise and encourage the maintenance of a high standard of commercial conduct and practice in the building trade.
2. To test the qualifications of those who desire to hold the diploma of membership of the Institute, and to confer that distinction upon those who shall satisfy the requirements.
4. To collaborate with professional bodies, etc., etc.
5. To conduct negotiations with Government . . . with the object of developing technical instruction in building.
6. . . . to provide scholarships and other awards of merit.
7. To study housing conditions, . . ., etc."

From this and other publications much further information is obtainable, but the broad facts that emerge are that while the Institute aims at the advancement of the practice of building, the Federation has for its chief object the formation of a powerful body capable of holding its own in negotiations with other organisations interested in the building industry on either the trading or the professional sides. At great length "Positive" shows us how well this purpose has been achieved, but I submit this has little real bearing on the points at issue. In a measure, history is here repeating itself. In the days when trade unionism was fighting for recognition, many craftsmen of independent character refused to join, and were reviled by those who were building up these ultimately powerful organisations. But the trade unionist craftsman was not usually so foolish as to claim that joining up would make of a bad craftsman a good one. What he said, in effect, was: "Join the union and draw equal rates of pay, whether you be classed as good, bad, or indifferent." And as an ultimate aim, more pay for work and/or material forms an important part of the programme of all trading associations. "Positive" says, in effect: "Join the employers' union and so improve your status"; he means much the same thing. The trade union leaders, in the time referred to, failing to persuade men to join, withdrew their labour, and "Positive" points out that some federated builders refuse to tender against the unfederated. The unions in time became very powerful, and collected very large funds; like those of all other trading organisations, their leaders saw that to devote some portion of their funds to benevolent purposes had advantages. In the whole of "Positive's" argument I find nothing that is likely to move the architect to take a side in a domestic quarrel over the giving or withholding of a cheque.

"Positive" states that architects place contracts with federated building firms knowing that the best possible service can and will be given. If this means anything at all, it means that the best possible services can and will be given by all federated builders because they are federated. No longer will it be necessary to take up a builder's references, if his name can be found in the Federation Year Book and Directory. I don't think this is what "Positive" really means.

"Positive" states that the unfederated builder is an outsider, who cannot be said to count. Why all this fuss over those who don't count? Is it not because they do count, and are considerable rivals that "Positive" is so anxious to have them excluded? Architects have very often expressed a preference for the small builder who shares in the work for certain classes of building, and it is usually these men who are unfederated. Their competition is formidable while they are forcing their way; later, they join the Federation, if invited, as a mark of recognition.

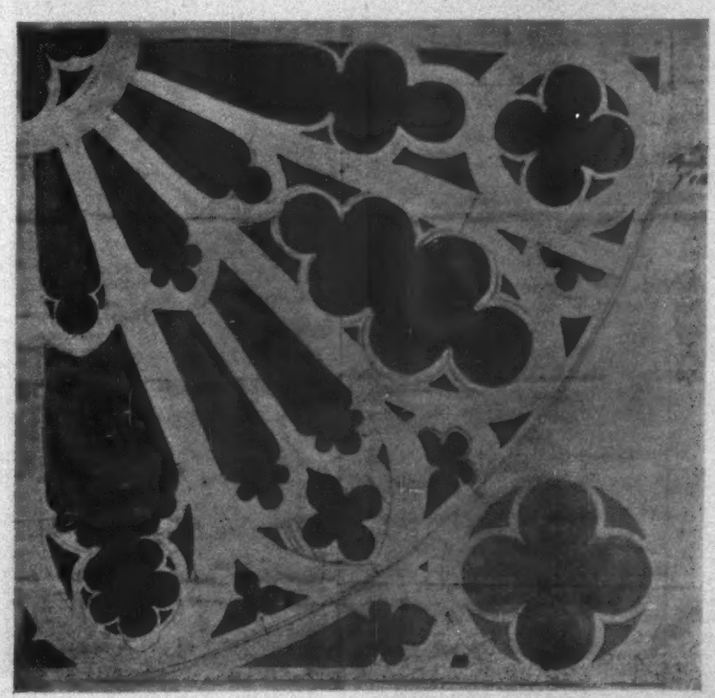
The essential point on which this debate turns is whether craftsmanship would improve were all builders federated. There are many who hold that the operative of to-day is not so good a craftsman as his father was, generally speaking, and that his grandfather was still more highly skilled. The organisation of trades unions of employers and employed has gathered impetus during the last forty years, and craftsmanship is said to have deteriorated. For what reason is it likely that as a result of still further organisation it will improve? As a means of reviving craftsmanship, efforts have been made to improve the attendance at technical classes, and by giving special leave the small builder has also encouraged his apprentices.

To sum up, my argument is as follows: The Federation has done, and is doing, excellent work, and as all builders derive some benefit from its activities, all builders of substance should give the matter earnest consideration before deciding not to join. There are, however, certain classes of builders unlikely to derive much direct benefit by joining—in particular, country builders, to some extent speculative builders, and more particularly builders mainly engaged on repair work, who occasionally carry out small contracts under architects. Most of these, if successful, are not unlikely to become members if properly approached at the right time; that is to say, when they feel that they can afford it, and that it will add to their prestige. The very worst thing to be done would be to attempt to bully them by excluding them from tendering. There is, in addition, one other point of much importance. When small contracts are being placed, the architect's client usually nominates at least one builder who is to be invited to tender. To refuse to tender because the builder did not belong to what the client, at least, would call a "ring," would hardly be good policy. NEGATIVE.

*** Correspondence on this subject is now invited.—ED.

The Completion of Hampstead Garden Suburb.

The original part of the Hampstead Garden Suburb, which was begun in 1907 and developed under a special Act of Parliament, is almost completed. When a block of flats which is being built is finished, all the land available will have been built on and the statutory estate fully developed.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY: Drawing of Quarter Rose, each Ray a different Design.

(See page 330.)

THE NORTHERN FRONT OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY—I.

By J. G. NOPPEN, F.S.A.

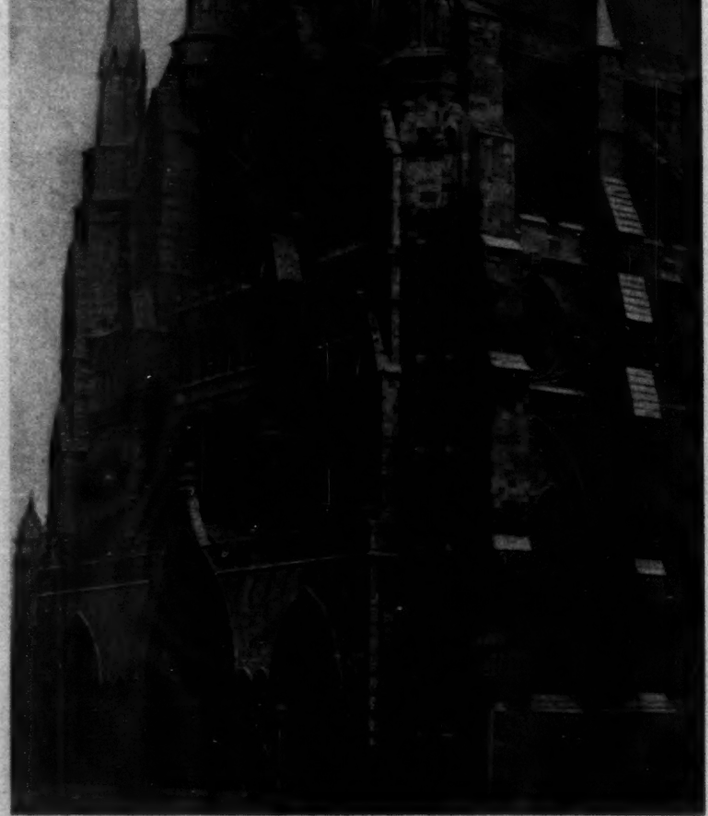
The north front of the transept of Westminster Abbey church has been cleaned, repaired, and coated with limewash. This front, which belonged to the work done between 1245 and 1253, was wholly renewed between 1875 and 1892 by the late Sir Gilbert Scott and the late J. L. Pearson, and there has been much controversy as to how far the new work represents the original. Since this question was discussed in *The Builder*, evidence which was not then available has appeared. Moreover, the recent cleaning having only been finished a short time ago, and the detail of the freshly washed stonework being unusually clear to the eye, the subject seems topical and the moment propitious for its revival.

A Collection of Drawings.

Fourteen drawings illustrating works of restoration proposed at the Abbey when Sir Christopher Wren was Surveyor to the Fabric are now preserved in the Chapter library. There is no doubt that these designs were drawn under the direct supervision of the great architect. The whereabouts of the drawings was long unknown; but in 1927 Mr. F. Gordon Roe, an old "Westminster," presented them through his school to the Dean and Chapter.[1]

One of the most interesting of the series shows in elevation the front of the north transept as it then was. This drawing is dated May 20, 1719, and is inscribed, "I doe approve of this design," in the handwriting, as Mr. L. E. Tanner has shown, of Dean Atterbury. Below the inscription are the signatures of Sir Christopher Wren, Michael Evans (Sub-Dean), Harry Barker and Thomas Sprat. The drawing is in two parts, the lower showing the front as it existed in 1719, and a flap on which the proposed alterations and restorations are indicated. The inscription and signatures are in the left-hand top corner. When the flap is laid over the drawing the left-hand half of the front is shown as it was intended to appear after the suggested work had been done; for, where no alteration was projected the flap has been cut away (see page 331).

[1] The illustrations are reproduced by the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter.



NORTH TRANSEPT OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY, BEFORE RESTORATION.
(Photo taken about 1875.)

The Pinnacles and the Gable.

In comparing this document with views both earlier and later, it may be observed that the drawing depicts no pinnacle on the apex of the gable, and that none is to be found in the prints of Cole (1720), Collins (1689), or in either of Hollar's two views of 1654 and 1647. In a rough sketch by Wyngaerde (*c.* 1560) the pinnacle is shown, and the flap indicates the intention to restore it. The flap also shows that it was proposed to add crockets to the edge of the gable, which is plain in the drawing.

In the head of the gable the drawing shows three circles containing sexfoils, which also appear in Collins's view, but Hollar (1654) gives quatrefoils. Two foiled circles seem to have been pierced, not blind as they are to-day. The small triangular space between the upper circle and the apex of the gable contains a small trefoil. In the lower part of the gable there is a row of five graduated arches, of which the three in the middle have two sub-arches, and a circle in the tympanum, but the two end arches are single. The shafts of this arcade have foliated capitals. A curious feature is an arch that springs from between the two outer arches on each side, and has its apex at the base of the little trefoil at the top of the gable, thus forming a containing arch for the foiled circles. The flap is cut away to leave these features uncovered, and subsequent views seem to confirm that they were not altered. A horizontal hollow containing shields ran between the row of arches and the upper edge of the square containing the rose; this was replaced by a parapet pierced with quatrefoils.

The pinnacles which surmounted the lateral buttresses, and the two at the foot of the gable, are all shown by Wyngaerde, but Hollar and Collins depict those on the side buttresses as having been replaced by low cappings. In the drawing, those formerly at the foot of the gable have also been truncated, but the flap shows the intention to restore all four. The plain faces of the flyers were to be relieved by arches, and the flap further illustrates a proposal to fill in the opening between the flyers and the triforium roof; but this latter was not put into effect. The due performance of the other alterations is confirmed by the views of J. James (1736), T. Bowles (1753), and G. Middleton (1801). An old photograph of about sixty years ago suggests that the work thus done existed until the last restoration. It also shows that the circles in the tympanum were sexfoiled, as drawn by Collins.

The Rose Window.

The rose shown in the drawing largely resembles that portrayed on the chapter-house tiles, but the larger circles in the spandrils are cinquefoiled and the smaller quatrefoiled, whereas on the tiles they are respectively octofoiled and trefoiled. The trefoils appear in an impression of a seal made in 1649, which shows a very similar rose, but with eight divisions instead of sixteen, the reduced number possibly being due to the small scale.[2] The spandrils of the square containing the rose were originally pierced, as is guaranteed by the isolated vault ribs inside the church. Several different designs for the rose are shown in other drawings belonging to the above-mentioned series, which illustrate portions of it to a larger scale. In one, a quarter of the rose is depicted, and each of the four lights is differently designed (p. 329). Against the upper ray of this quarter rose is a fragment of writing, unfortunately in part cut off, which appears to have been the approval of a rose designed with similar rays. The M above the word "Aprovd" is slightly similar to M in May on the flap drawing (p. 331), and was possibly the initial letter of the date. As actually restored, however, the rose was a compromise between a design accord-

[2] W. A. Muniment 43166 is an order, dated Feb. 11, 1649, to pay £26 for this seal, and the receipt is signed by Tho. Simon. See W. R. Lethaby in "Westminster Abbey Re-examined," p. 66, quoting a note given him by Mr. L. E. Tanner.

ing to this ray and that proposed by Wren (p. 329). It has been suggested that in 1719 the rose had already been restored, but the seal shows that the window of the drawing is much the same as that which existed in 1649, and Wren's report to the Dean in 1713 mentions its ruinous condition and an earlier patching, so that it is more probable that the drawing should be read to indicate a proposal to restore the window without altering its old form. The other drawings suggest that alternative designs were considered, and one, apparently, was approved. The battlement below the rose, consisting of plain merlons and embrasures, was replaced by one pierced by trefoiled arches.

The Arcade Below the Rose.

The drawing shows what Wren called "The little Doric passage," and this was to be rebuilt in "Gothic Style." The older form seems to have comprised eight arches, each containing two sub-arches, arranged between the buttresses 2—4—2, as is suggested by Hollar and confirmed by the seal. According to Collins's print of 1689, which is the first to show it, the classic passage had the above number of arches, and in that respect carried on the original scheme. The flap provided for eleven arches, arranged 3—5—3, and the base of the arcade was raised about 3 ft. higher than it formerly had been. The mistake in the level was corrected at the last restoration, but the error in the number of arches was repeated. Professor Lethaby has pointed out that a similar arcade, arranged 2—4—2, exists at Amiens, and that the eccentric arches below the arcade were built to centre with this form.[3]

Other Drawings of the Series.

Another of the drawings shows a complete rose window of which the detail is very similar to that in the drawing with the flap, but instead of trefoils cusped triangles fill the spaces between the lights, and the circles in the spandrils of the square are sexfoiled. There is also one showing half the rose window and half the gable above it. In addition, there are drawings which illustrate ideas for a central tower, steeple or dome.

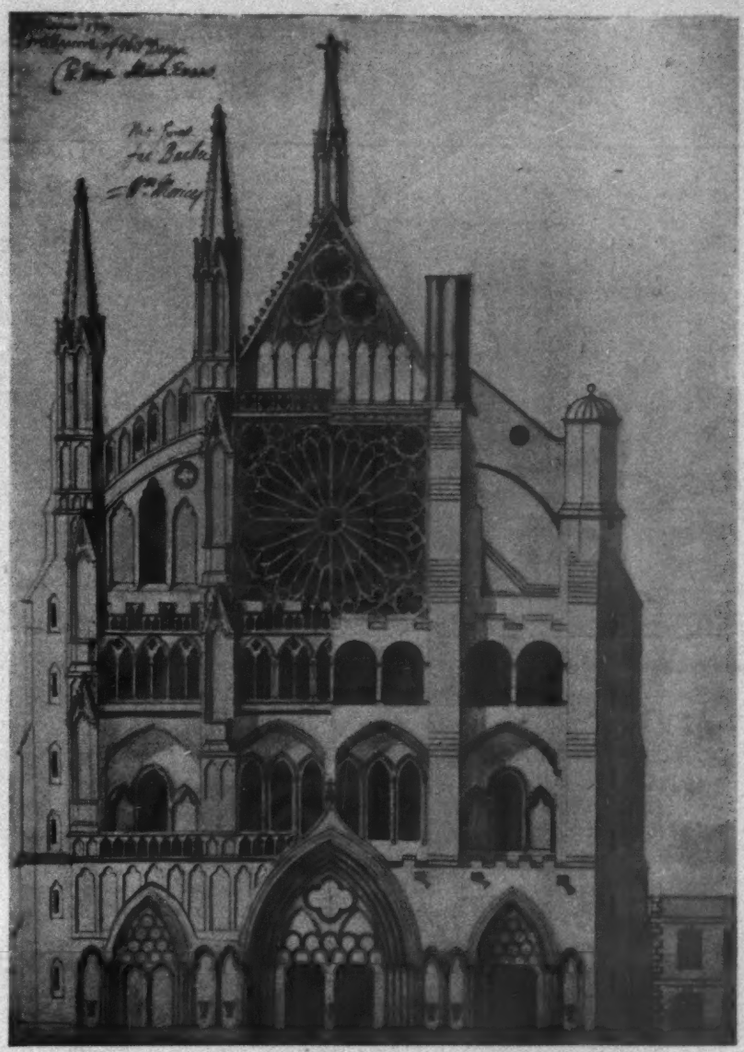
The chief importance of these drawings is the light they throw upon the original forms of the north front, but, until recently, the conflicting evidence as regards detail in the various early prints made it impossible to draw satisfactory conclusions. The testimony of the seal, first cited by Professor Lethaby, tends to confirm the authenticity of the rose window as shown in the drawing of 1719, and the 2-4-2 arrangement of the arcade as suggested by the print of Hollar dated 1654. The thirteenth-century gable tracery shown in the drawing, and in the main confirmed by Collins, may also be accepted, and the isolated ribs of the vault guarantee that the spandrils of the square containing the rose were, originally, pierced.

The principal works of restoration prior to those of Wren seem to have been done between 1654 and 1689, when the outer porch was removed, and the "Little Doric passage" built. The gable tracery, if not old (see below) must then have been renewed, but the pure thirteenth-century forms which are shown in the Wren drawing can hardly be assigned to such a period. They must have been original.

The Last Restoration.

In the Journal of the R.I.B.A. for 1920 an attempt was made by Mr. S. H. Seager to produce authority for the existing forms, and some of the arguments submitted call for comment. Mr. Seager suggests that the drawing on the flap "is proved to have been made in 1713, for it is signed by Dean Sprat, who died in that year," and it is then proposed that "the right-hand half of Dickenson's drawing shows—with the exception of the rose, which had been carried out in a simpler form—the work as existing in 1719, or six years after the original drawing had been made, while the left-hand half, signed

[3] See "Westminster Abbey Re-examined" and "Westminster Abbey and the King's Craftsmen."



DRAWING WITH FLAP: SHOWING RESTORATIONS PROPOSED BY WREN

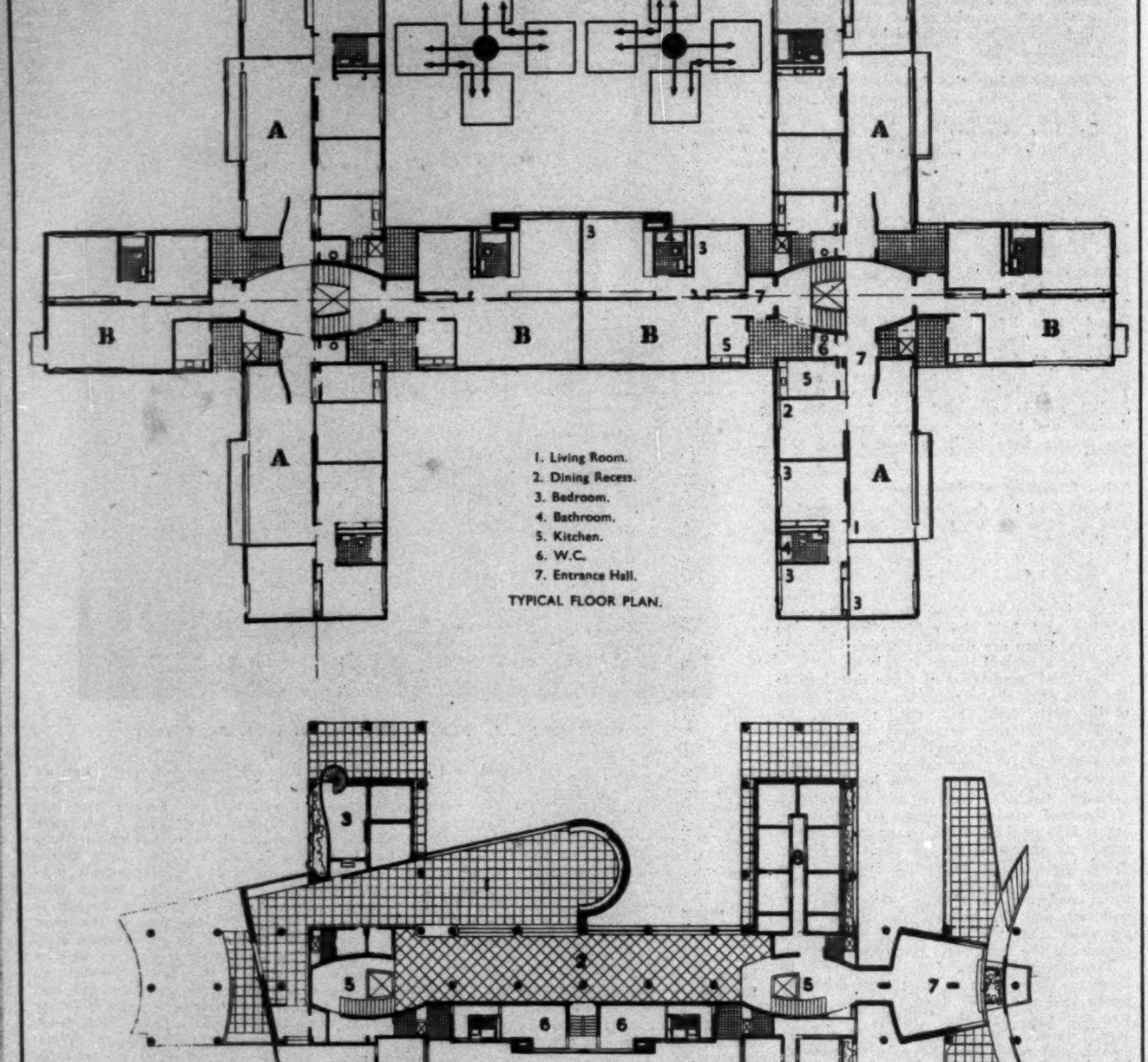
by Wren in that year, indicates how Dickenson under Wren proposed to complete it." Unfortunately for this theory the flap is not signed by Dean Sprat, but by his son. In 1713, Dean Sprat had for many years been Bishop of Rochester, and was accustomed to sign "T. Roffen," nor would his signature have followed that of Michael Evans, the sub-Dean, as does that of his son. On the other hand, the Dean's son would not have been likely to sign such a document in 1713, as he was not then a person of any importance.[4] Lastly, the date May 20, 1719, is the date of the drawing and not the date of Wren's signature, as Mr. Seager seems to have thought. Mr. Tanner has proved that the words "I doe approve, etc.," are in the handwriting of Dean Atterbury, not of Wren.

The gable tracery appears on the drawing itself, the flap having been here cut away, but Mr. Seager believes it to be "a complete design for a new work," and the evidence of Hollar's small drawing is accepted by him as proof that the ancient tracery had been removed before 1647. But these beautiful thirteenth-century forms are obviously original, and it is impossible to think that they could have been designed by Wren or Dickenson to replace tracery that had been lost over sixty years earlier. Collins's view shows tracery similar to that depicted in the Wren drawing, and to that which existed until its destruction by Pearson. It was certainly original. Mr. Seager, in his eagerness to prove otherwise, says that the gable tracery in Collins's view is "so badly drawn that it is impossible to interpret"; but, on the contrary, it is perfectly clear and accurate. Previously, Mr. Seager had said that Hollar, in his 1647 drawing "has taken pains to show the form of the gable filling at that time"; but, in actual fact, Hollar has taken no pains at all. He merely indicates that tracery exists. Mr. Seager then suggests that "there is evidence enough to lead us to believe that the Rose in the north transept was based not on the western Rose at Reims, but on the other type of window seen at Chartres." He fails, however, to produce such evidence, as well he might, seeing that all the evidence, and there is plenty of it, points the other way. The Wren drawing, and the isolated vault ribs at Westminster (which Mr. Seager conveniently forgets), prove that the spandrils of the Rose were pierced.

[4] I owe these arguments to the kindness of Mr. Lawrence E. Tanner.

There is enough evidence to enable a reasonably accurate paper reconstruction of the front, as the thirteenth-century builders left it, to be made; but it was nothing like Pearson's work. Nevertheless, the latter, "blank and blind and foolish" though it be, is the best we can have, as Lethaby pointed out, and the present policy of preserving it is the right one. Any who might be tempted to spend vast sums in "re-editing" it, may be suitably discouraged by the words of Messrs. Prior and Gardner: "No grace of mediæval beauty, no lesson of religious feeling, can be got out of a modern reproduction, and from the point of view of the art of to-day such things are surely mere toys, whose make-believe can never be worthy of attention."

(To be concluded.)

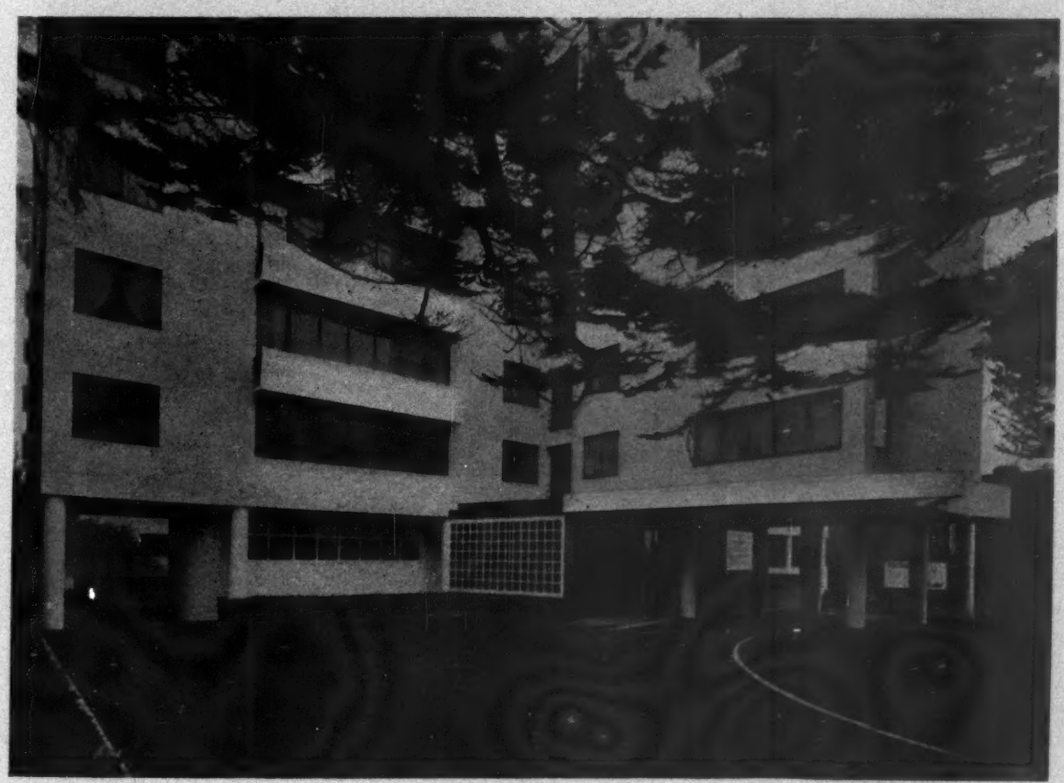


NEW FLATS, "HIGH POINT," HIGHGATE.

MESSRS. LUBETKIN AND TECTON, Architects.

(See page 345.)

VIEW FROM THE ROAD.

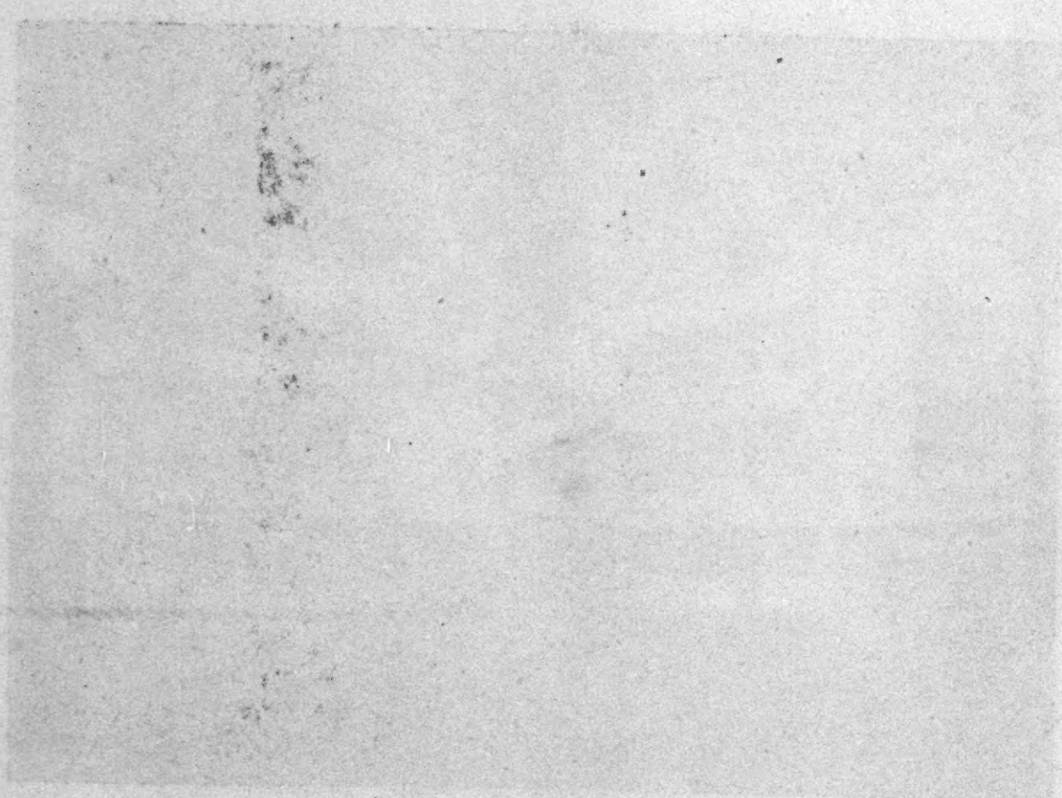


ENTRANCE DRIVE AND PORTE-COCHÈRE.

NEW FLATS, "HIGH POINT," HIGHGATE.

MESSRS. LUBETKIN AND TECTON, Architects.

(See page 345.)



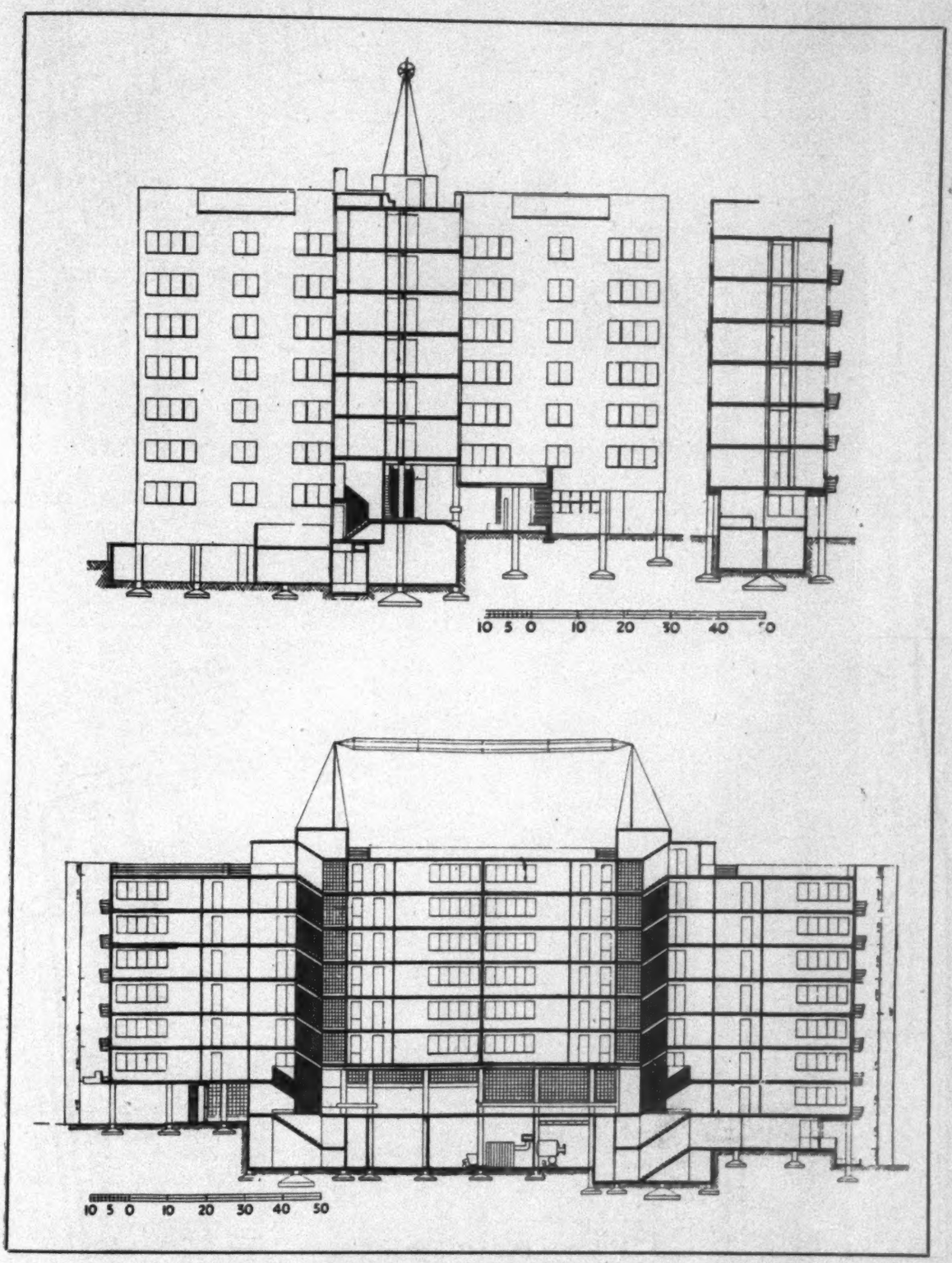
REAR ELEVATION, SHOWING GARDEN SETTING.

THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

NEW FLATS, "HIGH POINT," HIGHGATE.

MESSRS. LUBETKIN AND TECTON, Architects.

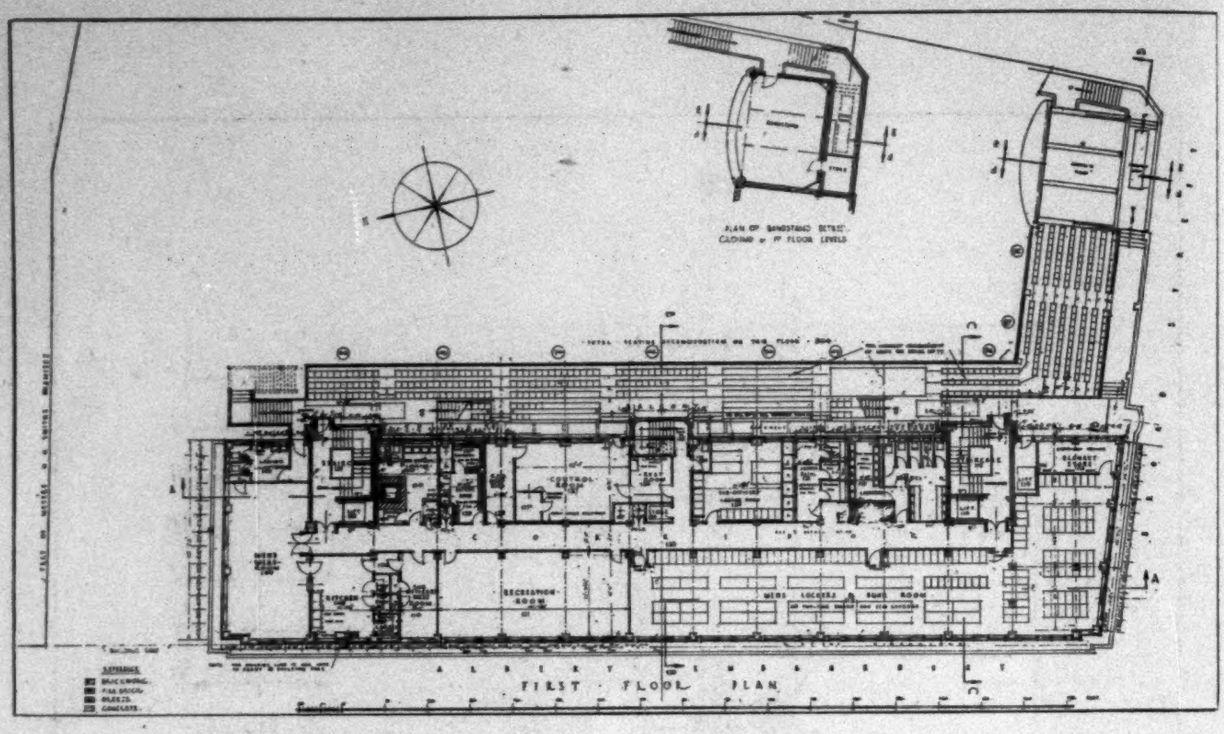
(See page 345.)

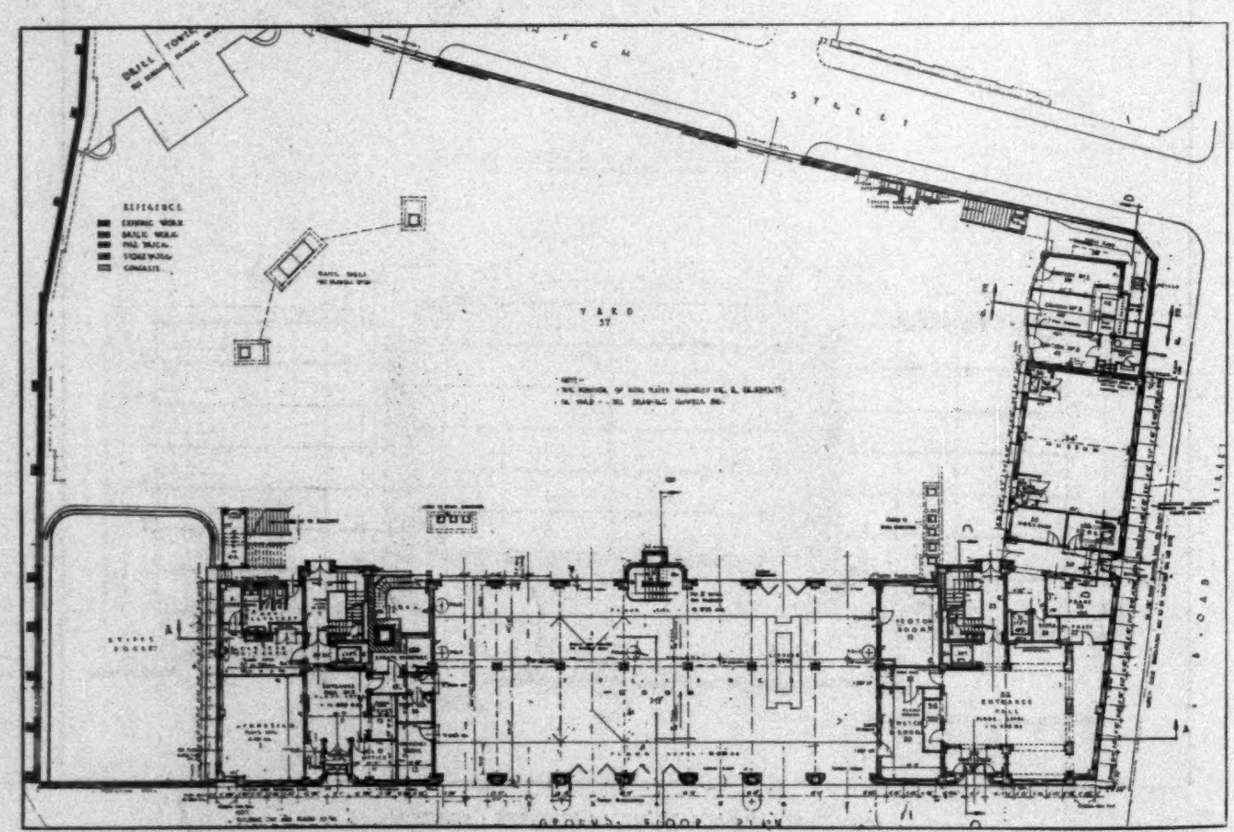


NEW FLATS, "HIGH POINT," HIGHGATE : SECTIONS.

MESSRS. LUBETKIN AND TECTON, Architects.

(See page 345.)

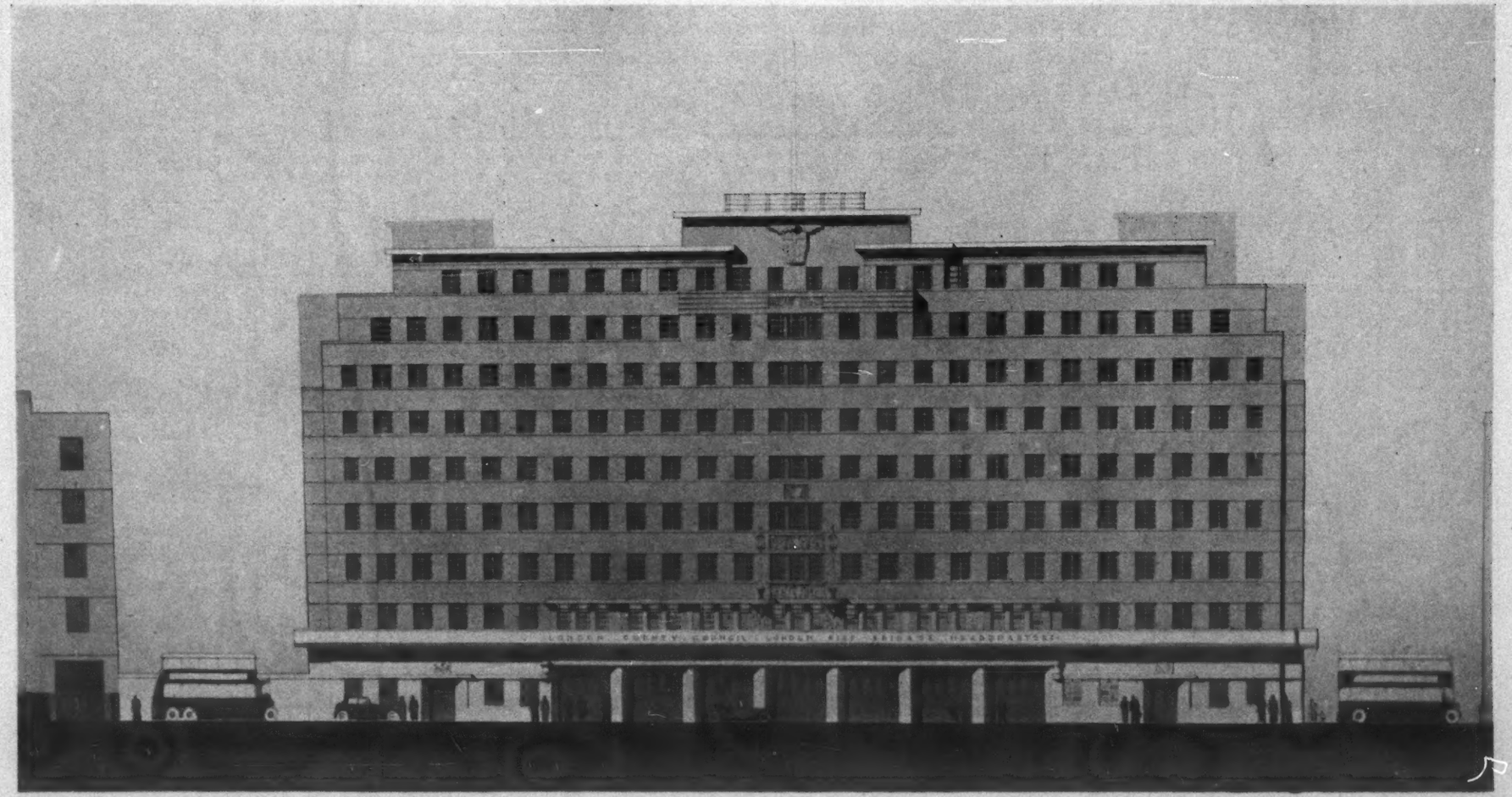




THE NEW HEADQUARTERS OF THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, S.E.

MR. E. P. WHEELER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the L.C.C.; MR. G. WEALD, L.R.I.B.A., Assistant Architect.

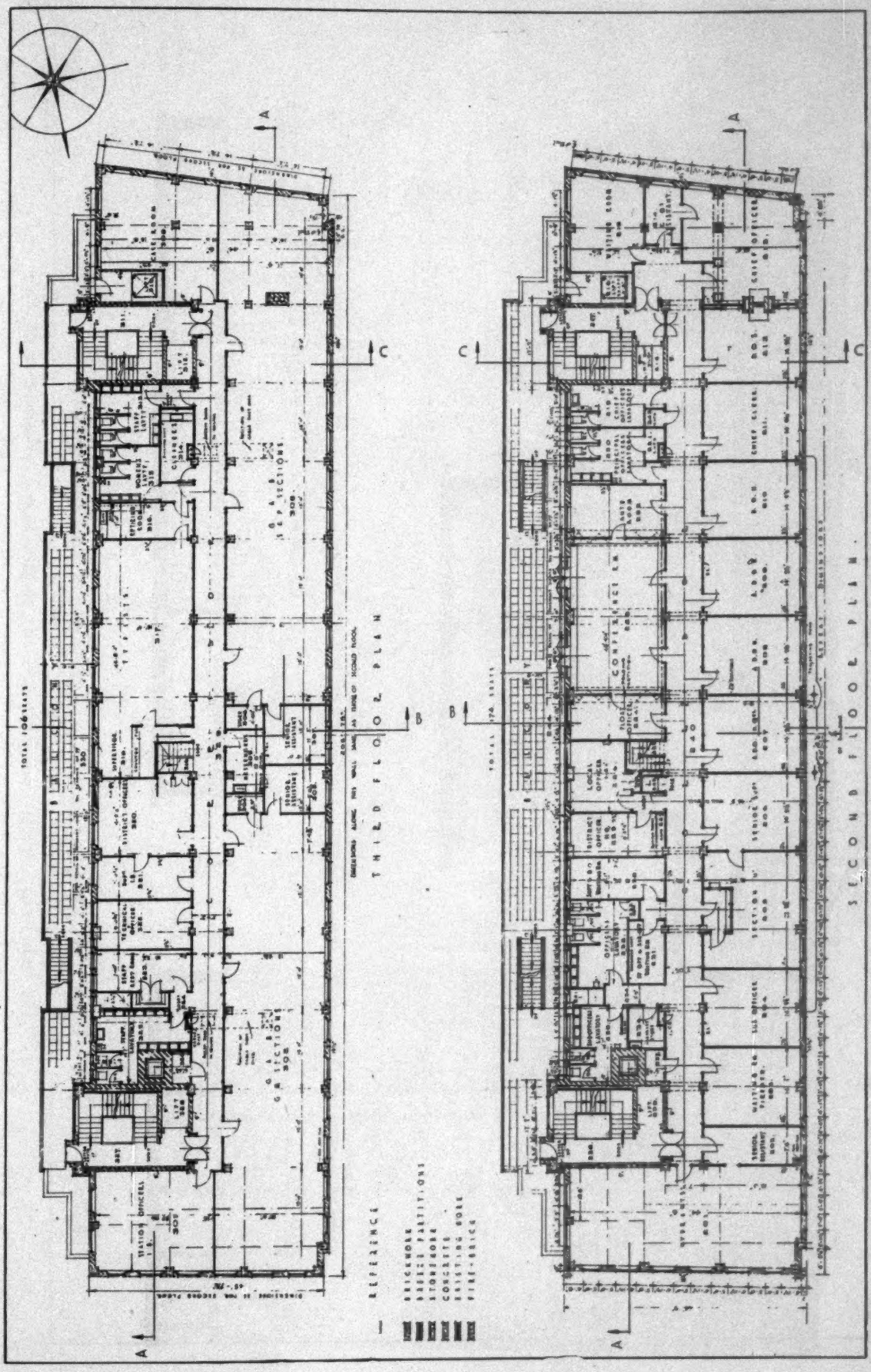
(See page 346.)



THE NEW HEADQUARTERS OF THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, S.E.: Elevation.

MR. E. P. WHEELER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the L.C.C.; MR. G. WEALD, L.R.I.B.A., Assistant Architect.

(See page 346.)



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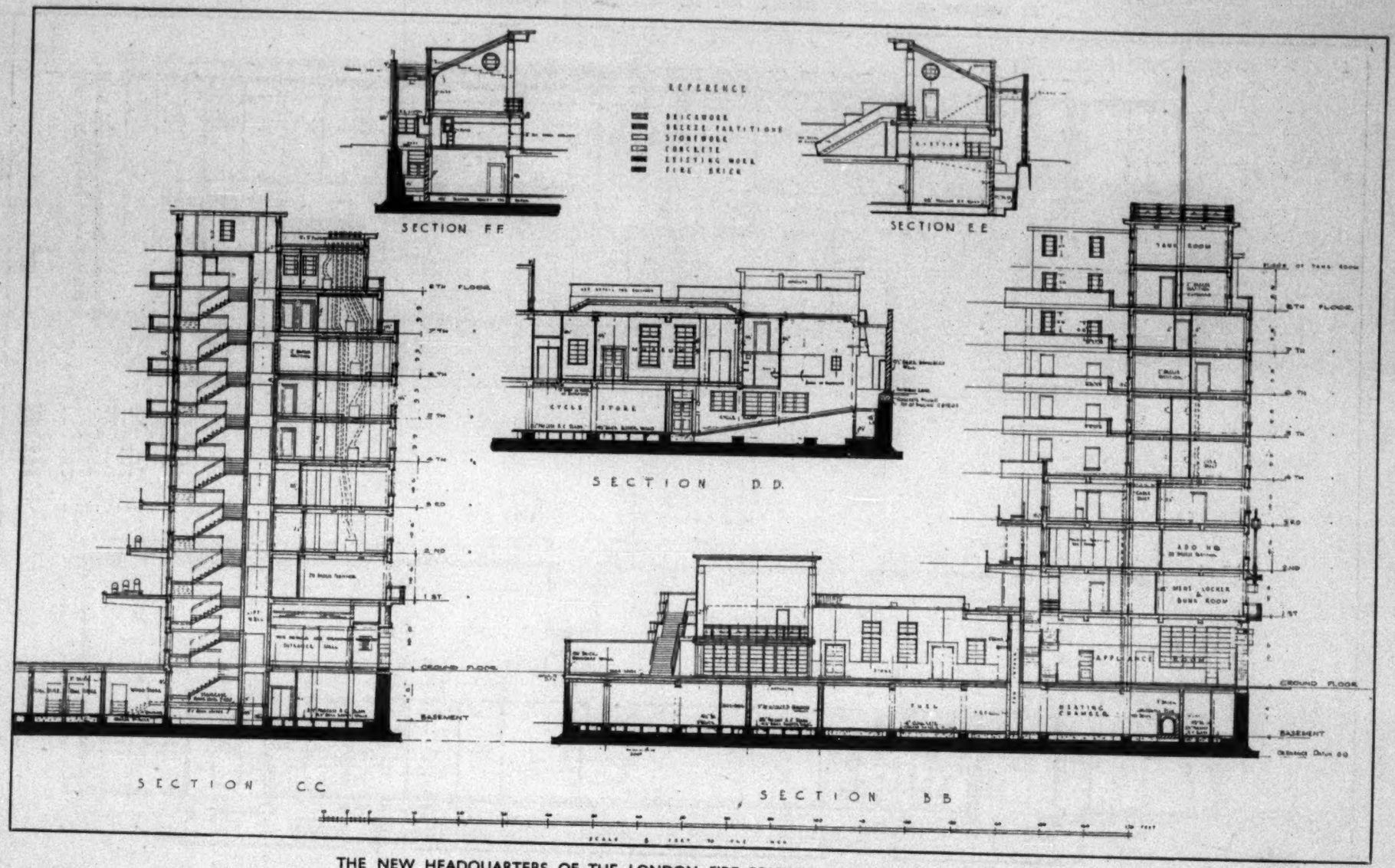
(See page 346.)



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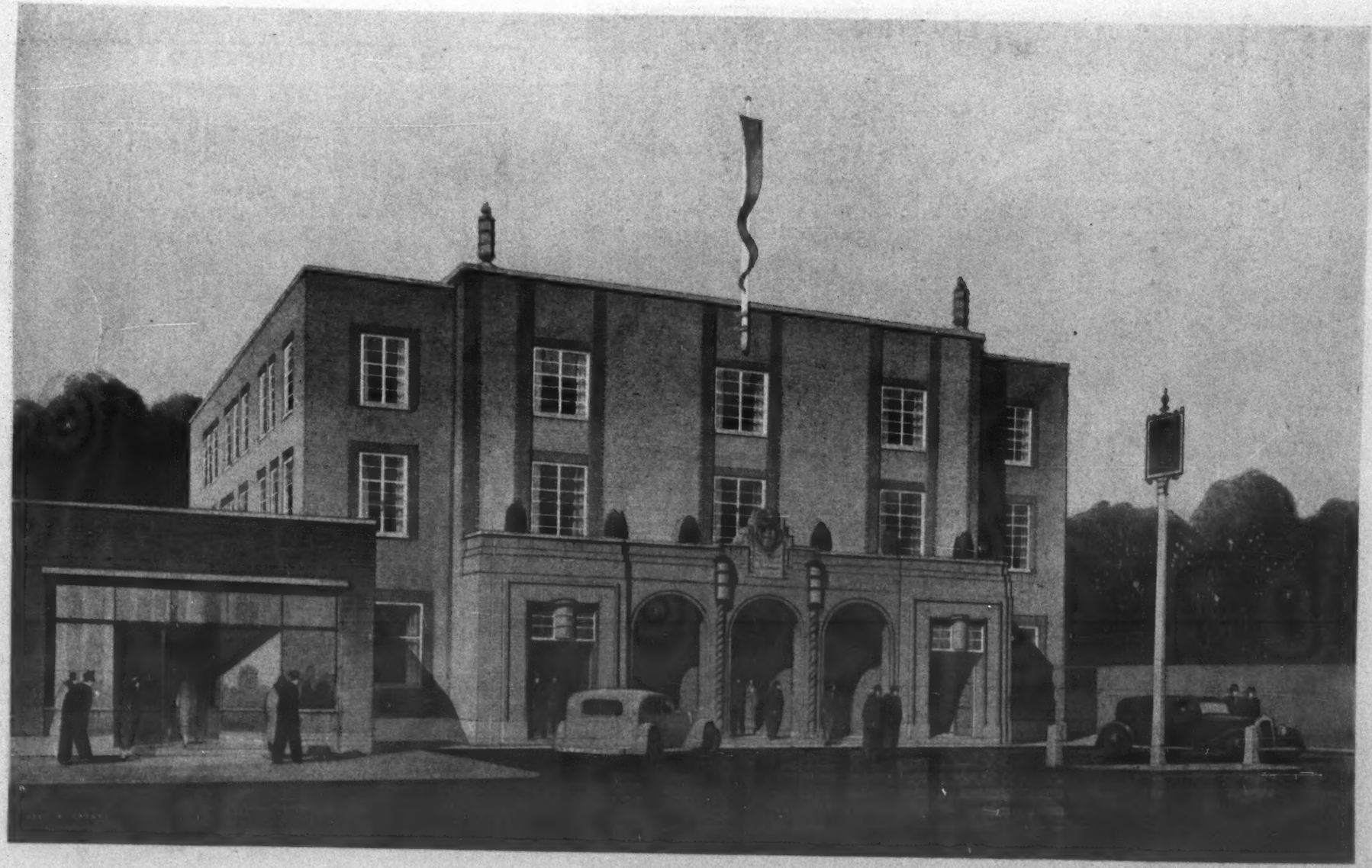
(See page 346.)



PROPOSED NEW PREMISES, "THE NORBURY TAVERN," NORBURY.

MR. JOSEPH HILL, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

(See page 345.)

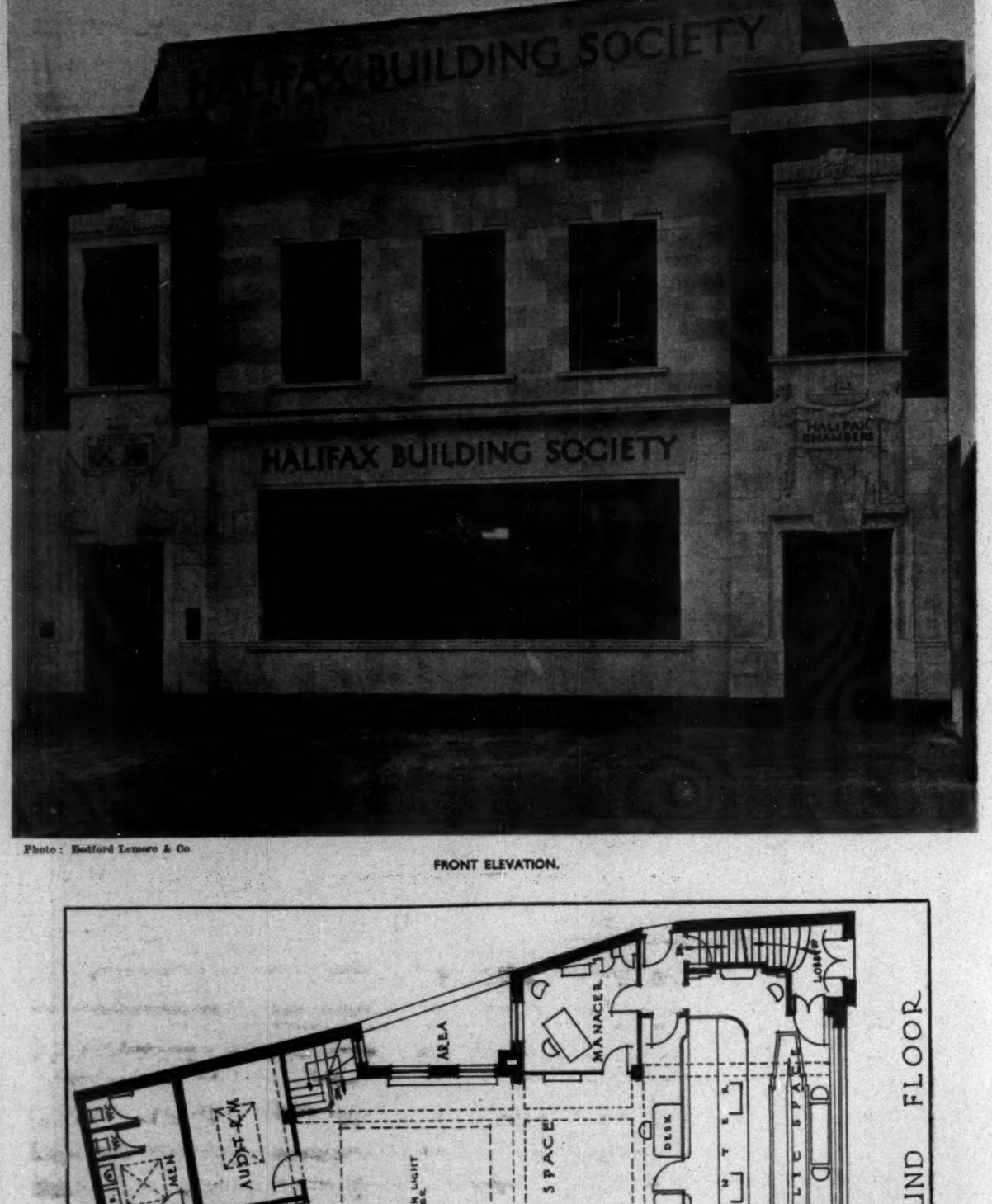


Photo: Bedford Lemere & Co.

FRONT ELEVATION.

NEW BUILDING SOCIETY PREMISES, EDEN STREET, KINGSTON.

MESSRS. GALE, HEATH AND SNEATH, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

(See page 346.)

VIEW FROM PUBLIC SPACE.

Photos: Bedford Lemere & Co.

VIEW FROM CLERKS' SPACE.

NEW BUILDING SOCIETY PREMISES, EDEN STREET, KINGSTON.

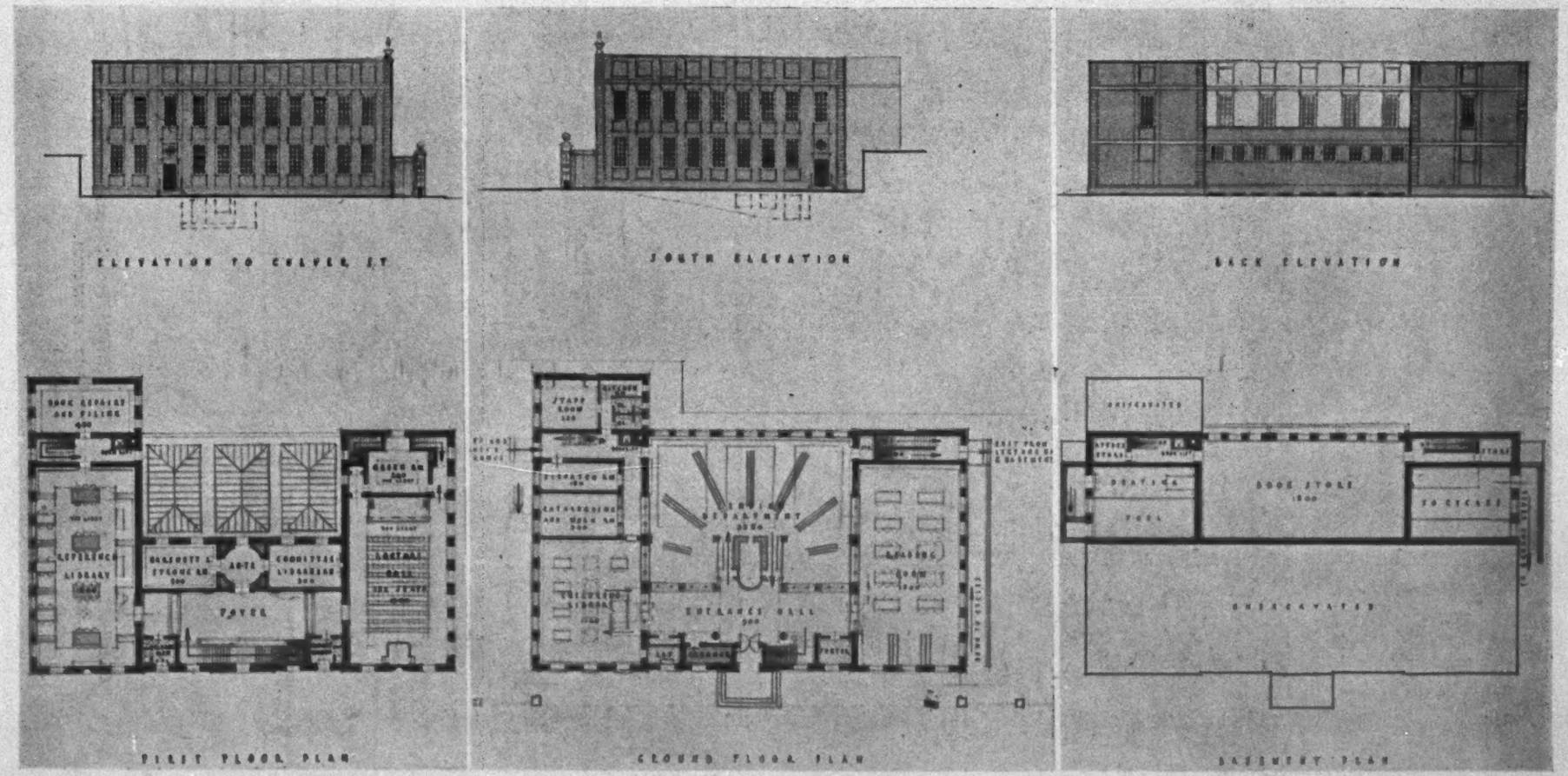
MESSRS. GALE, HEATH, AND SNEATH, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects

(See page 346.)

COLCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY COMPETITION : First Premiated Design.

MR. MARSHALL SISSON, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

(See page 346.)



COLCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY COMPETITION: First Premiated Design.

MR. MARSHALL SISSON, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

(See page 346.)

COLCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY COMPETITION: Second Premiated Design.

By MESSRS. J. H. PARKER AND S. J. MARSHALL.

(See page 346.)

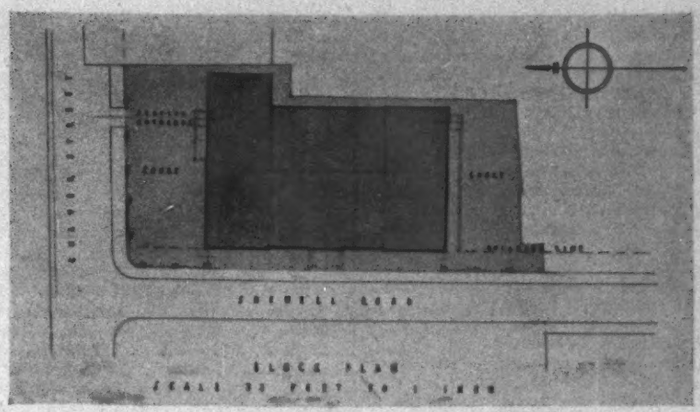
ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES

"High Point," Highgate.

This new block provides approximately sixty flats, half of them consisting of three bedrooms, a living-room and dining-room, and the other half of two bedrooms and living room with dining recess. All walls and floors are of reinforced concrete, carrying slabs, and there are no stanchions on the exterior walls. A longitudinal beam runs inside the flats, concealed in cupboard spaces, and reduces the span of the floor. The exterior walls are insulated with 1-in. bituminous cork, plastered internally and painted on the outside. In the whole building there are no projecting beams, which has facilitated decoration. Partitions are of 2-in. breeze blocks, plastered on two sides and laid on felt bands. Passenger lifts are of a rapid type, travelling at 200 ft. per minute. The rentals of the flats range from £140 to £180 for the smaller flats, and from £200 to £250 for the larger. There are twelve lock-up garages.

There are several interesting features in the electrical equipment. The layout has been designed so as to give the utmost simplicity as regards runs of mains and conduits. The 240 v. D.C. supply enters the premises in chambers at both ends of the building, where are situated the main switchgear and busbars supplying the four rising mains and other distribution centres, the whole of the gear being enclosed in a cupboard. The former rise up the building in the tradesmen's lift shafts.



COLCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY COMPETITION: Block Plan of First Premiated Design.

MR. MARSHALL SISSON, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

At each floor a distribution board is fixed consisting of an especially prepared junction box. The main cable is fed into these boxes and out again to the floor above without break from end to end. Feeds are taken from these boxes to two flats in each case. The necessary meters for tenants, being subject to atmospheric influences, are covered in with neat oak cupboards, and are situated above the distribution boards. Access to the meters can be obtained by the supply company's officials without troubling the tenants, which is a convenient arrangement where a large number of flats have to be inspected.

In most cases conduits were laid as the shuttering progressed. This entailed a very accurate layout so that a wide berth could be given to panel heating supply pipes and panels, etc. Local switching is controlled by switches of an interesting and novel design. These were made to the design of the architect to fit in the narrow metal door frames.

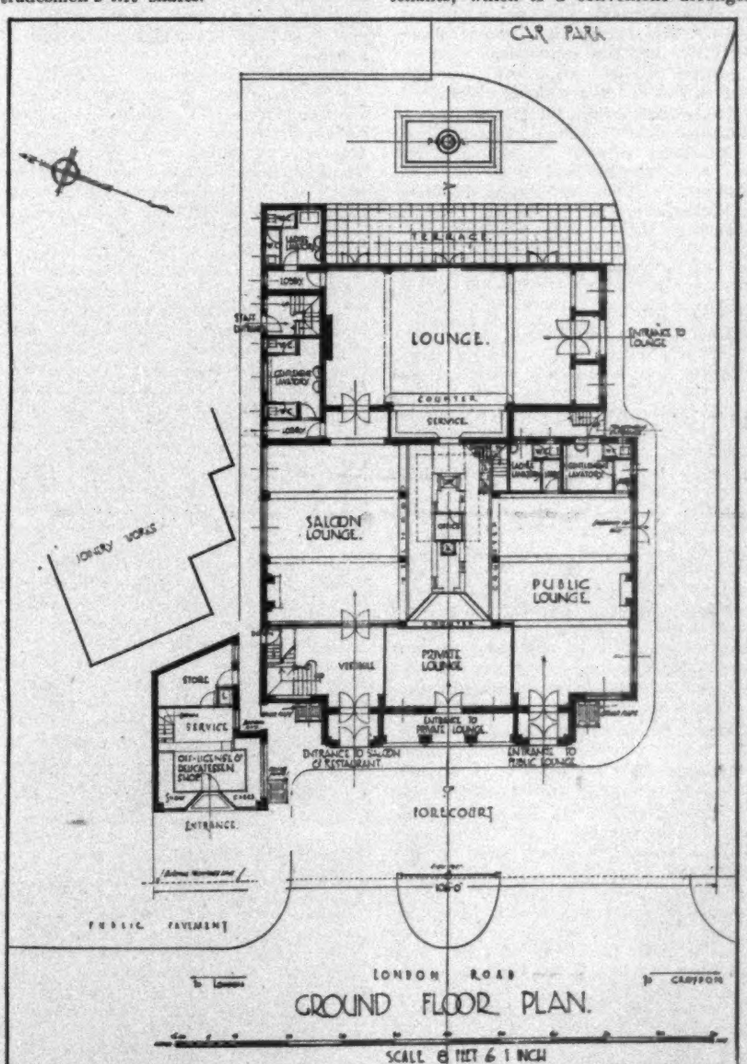
The building is provided with a special aerial and earth system for wireless, whereby each tenant is provided with a flush wall socket for connection to his own wireless set, and is able to tune into any station desired by means of the common aerial system. Lightning conductors are fixed at both ends of the building, connecting the highest points with earth plates.

The electrical engineers responsible for the installation were Messrs. Duncan Watson (Electrical Engineers), Ltd. The special switch plates were manufactured by Messrs. Rotapex, Ltd., of Mortimer-street, W.1.

The general contractors were Messrs. J. L. Kier and Co., Ltd., and the following firms were also associated with the work :—

Garton and Thorne, Ltd., steelwork; Accrington Brick and Tile Co., bricks; Permanite, Ltd., asphalting; Thomas and Wilson, and J. & P. Wright, plaster; G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., and Smeaton and Sons, Ltd., heating and sanitary engineers; Shanks and Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Williams and Williams, Ltd., metal windows; A. Goldstein and Co., glazing; Lenscrete, Ltd., glazed reinforced concrete frames; Hammond Bros. and Champness, lifts, etc.; F. A. Norris and Co., Ltd., lift enclosures; H. and C. Davis and Co., Ltd., steel staircase; Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., granolithic finish to staircase; Carter and Co., Ltd., Minton, Hollins and Co., Ltd., Parkinsons (Wall Tiling), Ltd., and Martin Van Straaten and Co., wall tiling; Fairways, Ltd., tiling; Hendon Joinery Co., Sharp Bros. and Knight, Ltd., joinery; Joseph Sankey and Sons, Ltd., metal trim door frames, cupboard frames, window sills and corner bead; Gliksten Doors, Ltd., gliksten doors; P. C. Henderson, Ltd., sliding door gear; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., terrazzo; Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd., cork flooring; Courtney, Pope and Co., Ltd., signs; D. Burkle and Son, Ltd., kitchen equipment; Easiwork, Ltd., Easiwork fittings; Frigidaire, Ltd., refrigerators; W. J. Furse and Co., Ltd., lightning conductor; W. H. Gaze and Sons, Ltd., tennis courts; W. Bignell and Son, garden paving; C. and T. Painters, Ltd., A. Bagnall and Sons, Ltd., painting.

Messrs. Lubetkin and Tecton were the architects.



PROPOSED NEW PREMISES, "THE NORBURY TAVERN," NORBURY.

MR. JOSEPH HILL, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

"The Norbury Tavern," Norbury.

This house has been designed for Messrs. Barclay, Perkins and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Mann, Crossman and Paulin, Ltd. The site is an important one on the main London-road, and has a frontage of 106 ft., and a

depth which, whilst giving ample space, also gives provision for a convement car park for customers. The plan shows four large and comfortable public rooms upon the ground floor, each arranged in such a manner as to be readily accessible to the public and to be perfectly supervised from the service spaces. Public lavatory accommodation for both sexes is arranged for each class of trade, and an agreeable feature is the large lounge at the rear of the house, which opens on to a terrace and small formal garden.

On the first floor there is a public restaurant which can be used as a Masonic temple and for dances, public receptions, etc. The kitchen, scullery, larder and staff rooms are also upon this floor, whilst the sleeping accommodation and manager's suite are upon the second-floor. The off-licence and delicatessen shop is a separate structure placed upon a small portion of the site, and occupies the building frontage line on the northern side. The building will be carried out in brickwork.

Mr. Joseph Hill, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

New L.C.C. Fire Brigade Headquarters.

The building for the new headquarters of the London Fire Brigade is now being erected on the Albert Embankment by the London County Council, to meet the growing needs of modern London, for the Brigade which serves those needs can no longer be properly housed in a building nearly sixty years old. The acceptance of the tender for the main superstructure of the new headquarters was reported to the Council on Tuesday, February 4, and the building will be opened early in 1937.

The first problem was to secure a site both central and suitable. This was solved by the acquisition of about 2½ acres of land near Lambeth Bridge lying between the Albert Embankment and the Southern Railway. The Council's aim was to give London the finest fire headquarters in the world, and before detailed plans were prepared, technical officers were sent to inspect headquarters in a number of European capitals, so that no modern development should be omitted.

The new building will be divided into two blocks. The main block, about 210 ft. long by 47 ft. deep, will have ten stories, including a basement. Its architectural treatment is simple and "modernistic." The ground floor and part of the first floor will be stone-faced, while the upper part of the building will be finished in light-coloured brick. The block will contain an appliance room with seven runouts, a watch room, a breathing apparatus room, workshop, battery room, gymnasium and canteen. On the upper floors will be offices for administrative staff and quarters, including residential quarters for the chief officer and other officers who must be on the spot in the event of a fire. Quick access to the appliance room will be provided by four sliding poles. The building will contain a museum of interesting objects illustrating the work of the brigade, and, in the principal entrance hall, a memorial to the men who have lost their lives in the course of duty.

From balconies at first-, second- and third-floor level in the rear of this block about 1,000 people will view the weekly displays which will be given in the drill yard (230 ft. by 110 ft.). There will also be a band enclosure overlooking the yard at first-floor level.

The rear block, facing High-street, Lambeth, will be four stories high, and will accommodate appliances and brigade cars and also a training school, lecture rooms and residential quarters. Behind this building will be large workshops, partly of two-story construction, with an area of 43,000 sq. ft. The site for this block has been cleared, and plans are now in course of preparation. The foundations of the front block were completed in October, 1935, and the steel framework is nearing completion.

Mr. E. P. Wheeler, F.R.I.B.A., the Architect to the Council, is responsible for the planning and design of the new headquarters, the assistant architect in charge of the work being Mr. G. Weald, L.R.I.B.A. The schedule of requirements has been prepared by the Chief Officer, London Fire Brigade, Major Morris, M.C., assisted by the Deputy Chief Officer, Commander Firebrace, R.N. (Retd.).

The chairman of the Fire Brigade and Main Drainage Committee, the committee responsible for the scheme, is Mr. Edward Cruse, J.P. The vice-chairman is Mr. A. Reginald Stamp.

New Building Society Premises, Kingston.

These premises have been erected for the Halifax Building Society in Eden-street, Kingston, and set back to conform with the road-widening scheme. The front is carried out in mottled coloured stocks and pre-cast stone by Messrs. Stuart's Granolithic Co., and bronze windows and doors executed by Messrs. Morris-Singer Co. The interior of the entire ground-floor public space is panelled with flush panelling in Indian silver greywood veneer, with cross banding of Australian walnut. The clerks' desks in the rear of the room were also carried out in Indian silver greywood. For the manager's room, Indian laurel has been used for the wall panelling, cross banded with Australian walnut. A feature of the public space is the table, carried out in Australian walnut with a base of ebonised mahogany, and the top finished in straight-grained Zebrano. All the furniture was designed by the architects and carried out in Indian silver greywood, with green leather seats. Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd., were the contractors.

Messrs. Gale, Heath and Sneath, FF.R.I.B.A., are the architects.

Colchester Public Library Competition.

We illustrate this week the first and second premiated designs in this competition, by Mr. Marshall Sisson, A.R.I.B.A., and Messrs. J. H. Parker and S. J. Marshall, respectively. The assessor was Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A. The full award is given on page 328.

OBITUARY

Sir Lindsay Parkinson.

Sir Albert Lindsay Parkinson, senior partner in Sir Lindsay Parkinson and Co., Ltd., Government contractors and builders, has died at Blackpool at the age of 65. When he was 14 Parkinson began to work for his father, who carried on business as a builder and contractor in a small shed. The business grew rapidly, and in 1896 Sir Lindsay took control. Contracts involving millions have been carried out by the firm in all parts of the world, including the construction of the Manchester to Liverpool road, the cost of which was over £2,000,000. He was Mayor of Blackpool from 1916 to 1919, and an honorary freeman of the borough, and was Coalition Unionist member for Blackpool from December, 1918, to 1922, when he was knighted. He was notable in many branches of sport and was one of the pioneers of flying, and arranged for the flying meeting at Blackpool in 1908.

F. T. Goring.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Frank Thomas Goring, of Rochester. Mr. Goring came to the city in 1897 as assistant to the late George E. Bond, and at Mr. Bond's death succeeded to the business at 384, High-street. For the past four years he had worked in partnership with his daughter, Miss Jessie V. K. Goring, who will carry on the practice. Mr. Goring assisted Mr. Bond in designing Chatham Town Hall, and other buildings which will remain as monuments to his work are Strood Roman Catholic Church and St. Margaret's Memorial Hall. He was a member of the committee of the Missions to Seamen and honorary surveyor to the Mission. Mr. Goring was a member of the South-Eastern Society of Architects.

NORWICH MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

LECTURE AT HASTINGS SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

A lecture on "A Job of Work" was given to the students of the Hastings School of Architecture and a number of visitors, by Mr. S. Rowland Pierce, A.R.I.B.A., a former student and a Rome Prize winner. His firm, Messrs. C. H. James and Bywaters and Rowland Pierce, it will be recalled, won the competition for the Municipal Buildings of the City of Norwich, and the lecturer showed by a number of photographic slides how a slum clearance had provided the city with a magnificent civic centre, the mediæval Guildhall on one hand and on the other St. Peter's, "the finest parish church in England."

He explained how his firm prepared the competition drawings, which led to the development of the final design submitted, and showed how in co-operation with the municipal authorities the scheme had been graudally changed as the work progressed. He showed also the trouble they had met with in the foundations, part of which were on good virgin chalk calculated to carry four tons to the square foot, when they discovered that another part would be on a loose, sandy soil, which necessitated spreading the load over the whole site. These costly foundations had reduced the amount of money available for the building, and they had for the present had to stop proceeding with the dominating tower, which formed the focal point and was a response to St. Peter's Tower, and linked up the Guildhall in one civic scheme.

Many interesting points were touched on in the lecturer's description; for instance, how the fire station and police station were co-ordinated, because in Norwich these two branches of public service were united. Another interesting point was the manner in which the diaper design was incorporated in the brickwork of the council chamber by projecting header bricks of a larger size.

Alderman Morgan proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Rowland Pierce for leaving his busy office in London for the purpose of interesting the students and, amongst others, himself (the speaker). All in the room, he said, would be glad to hear that the Hastings Education Office had received a letter from the Board of Education in London asking the borough council to provide a building of adequate accommodation for the school of art. The Governors recognised how cramped the students were, but when one considered how the Board of Education had been holding back the expenditure of money since the financial crisis, it was indeed interesting to find the Government urging them on to further developments, so that one could see visions of what might happen when the school became a "college of art." The speaker said he was encouraged to take this view, because Brighton was doing its utmost to secure college status for West Sussex, and it behoved Hastings to do the same for the eastern portion of the county and a portion of north and east Kent, which was already sending them students, some of whom were present in the room. He felt they had a strong claim to a college of art, with adequate building, which he hoped the borough would obtain for them as the Board of Education had recommended.

King Edward Schools, Birmingham.

The sale of King Edward the Sixth's Schools, Birmingham, has been completed, and one of the old landmarks will disappear. The site, covering an acre and a half in the heart of the city, was too valuable for scholastic purposes, and the board of governors obtained £400,000 for it with which to rebuild at Edgbaston, where the new buildings will be surrounded by 25 or 30 acres of playing-fields. The purchasers of the city site are having plans prepared by Messrs. Verity and Beverley, FF.R.I.B.A., 7, Sackville-street, W.1, for a cinema, etc.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

LAW OF PARTY-WALLS OUTSIDE LONDON.

A PAPER on "The Law of Party-Walls Outside London" was read by Mr. W. T. Creswell, K.C. (Hon. A.R.I.B.A.), at a meeting of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, held on Monday last, when the chair was occupied by Mr. H. Stanley (President).

The lecturer said that except in London and in a few other places, each of restricted area, where building operations were governed by by-laws made under the powers given by some local Acts of Parliament, the rights and liabilities of adjoining owners in respect to party-walls were based on the common law as modified by the Law of Property Act, 1925. However, many of the decisions both in respect to common law and in respect to statute law anent party-walls had been given in cases which had been brought before the courts under the London Building Act. This Act contained divers provisions and definitions as to party-walls, and it was not unusual for similar provisions and definitions to be expressly embodied in voluntary agreements made between adjoining owners in respect to party-walls which were *outside* the London area.

The Term "Party-Wall" Defined.

The term "party-wall" was, until the advent of the Law of Property Act, 1925, definitely used in four different senses as follows:—

(1) A wall of which the adjoining owners were tenants in common. This, in the words of Fry, J., in *Watson* v. *Gray* (1880), 49 L.J., Ch. 243, "is the most common and primary meaning of the term." The same meaning was applied to the term "party-wall" wherever it was found in the by-laws of local authorities.

(2) A wall (theoretically) divided longitudinally into two strips, one belonging to each of the neighbouring owners (see *Matts* v. *Hawkins* (1813), 5 Taunt. 20). In this usage of the term the owners were not tenants in common, even if the wall was erected at the joint expense of them both, but where there had been a common user of such a wall which was erected at the common expense of the two parties, then, in the absence of any other evidence, this was sufficient evidence that the wall was held by the two parties as tenants in common. It followed that if the position of the boundary line had been lost where a wall separating adjoining properties was used in common by the owners, there was in that common or mutual user presumptive evidence that the wall and the ground on which it stood belonged equally to the adjoining owners.

(3) A wall which belonged entirely to one of the adjoining owners, but was subject to an easement or right acquired by the other owner to have it maintained as a party-wall between the two buildings. The same considerations applied as in the case of a divided wall. A wall might be a party-wall for the first part of its height, and above that height become the separate property of one of the adjoining owners (see *Weston* v. *Arnold* (1873), 43 L.J., Ch. 123). A wall might be laterally a party-wall only for such distance as it was used by both owners and no further (see *Knight* v. *Pursell* (1879), 48 L.J., Ch. 395).

(4) A wall divided longitudinally into two moieties, each moiety being subject to a cross-easement in favour of the other moiety; that was, where the position of the boundary line had been preserved.

In general it might be said that the term "party-wall" meant, and might be properly applied to, any wall which separated adjoining lands belonging to different owners. And in passing it might be well to recall that in *Green* v. *Eales* (1841), 2 Q.B. 225, it was held that a wall between two adjoining houses was, legally speaking, an external wall as far as its part ownership could be assessed, because the external parts of premises were those which formed the enclosure of them; and that it was immaterial whether those parts were exposed to the atmosphere or rested upon and adjoined some other building. In *Goldfoot* v. *Welch* (1914), 1 Ch. 213, it was held that the demise of a room included the external walls enclosing the room.

The Law of Property Act, 1925.

Sections 1 (6) and 34 (2) of the Law of Property Act, 1925, enacted that a legal estate could not subsist or be created in an undivided share in land. Further, that all tenancies in common of land, in so far as legal interests were concerned, had been abolished. Consequently, a party-wall could not now be held in common by adjoining owners, and hence it followed that the first sense of the term "party-wall" given above—namely, that a party-wall was a wall of which the adjoining owners were tenants in common—had in effect become obsolete, and the signification of the term "party-wall" was now restricted to a wall falling within one of the three other senses given above. So, in cases where a wall was held in common before 1926, and also in cases of a disposition or other arrangement made after 1925 (under which a tenancy in common would be created if such a holding was permissible), the wall was for legal purposes considered as divided equally between the respective owners, and the owner of each part had such right to support and user over the remainder of the wall as might be requisite for conferring rights corresponding to those which would have existed if a valid tenancy in common had been created. All of which was to be found in Section 38 (1) of the Act of 1925.

It would be seen that adjoining owners who would formerly have been tenants in common of the party-wall dividing their properties must now therefore be regarded as owning each a moiety of such wall in severalty, but with such right to support and user over the rest of the wall as might be requisite for conferring rights corresponding to those which would have subsisted if the wall had been held by them as tenants in common. Nevertheless, it must be understood that even with the Act as it is, it was still necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of adjoining owners in respect to a party-wall to assume a hypothetical tenancy in common for the purposes of the Law of Property Act, 1925; for where a wall was built on land of adjoining owners and it was not known how much land each had contributed for the wall, it was still presumed that the wall belonged to the adjoining owners equally and severally. Moreover, the common user by adjoining owners of a party-wall separating their properties was *prima facie* evidence that the wall and the land on which it stood would belong equally and severally to them; and each of them would have a remedy for any injury done to the wall by the other if the injury occasioned him damage or nuisance. Again, it should be understood that the ownership of a party-wall which was erected at the joint expense of the two owners of it depended on and followed the ownership of the land on which it stood; that was, if the amount of land contributed by the owners was known (where there was no transfer of the property of either owner to the other) they continued to be the several owners of their respective lands as before, and each owner could deal with his part of the wall as he pleased short of committing any act of negligence; and in general his neighbour had no remedy unless he had acquired an easement of support by prescription for his part of the wall.

Apart from the right to support, either owner might pull down that portion of the party-wall which stood on his own land, provided he did not cause unnecessary damage to his neighbour's property and that the work which was done was done without negligence or injury. If he could not ensure this, he must shore up the adjoining owner's property even if the property were in a ruinous condition. An owner pulling down his part of the party-wall did not, it appeared, need to give notice of his intention to do so to the owner of the other part, though, of course, it was wise to give notice.

Right of Support.

The right of the continuance of the support, both lateral and vertical, afforded by one building to another had long been recognised as an easement; so, if an easement existed, it prevented interference to a great extent by either owner of the party-wall. If, therefore, the owner of the servient building which afforded support to the dominant building pulled down the former so that the latter fell or was damaged, the servient owner was liable in damages. (See *Jones* v. *Pritchard* (1908), 1 Ch. 630.) No right of support, of course, existed if the buildings did not adjoin each other.

No proof that a right of support existed was required where an owner pulled down his own wall or his part of a wall negligently and in such a way as to cause damage to his neighbour. The neighbour might succeed in an action for such damage and negligence, and the owner causing the damage would be held liable even though the property damaged could not have lasted long; for that was only a matter to be taken into account in measuring the damages. What was clear was that no person had the right to accelerate the fall of his neighbour's building; therefore, every owner of a building must so keep his building that no one would be injured by its dangerous state or because it constituted a nuisance or by its falling. He must shore it up. Of course, he could remove it altogether if the right of support to the adjoining building was not affected.

Subject to the easement of support already referred to, the owner, then, of each part of a party-wall might deal with his part as he pleased so long as he exercised due care and did not cause any unnecessary inconvenience or nuisance to the owner of the other part.

Neither owner of a party-wall might proceed to underpin it unless it could be done without injury to the party-wall and what else it supported. (See *Standard Bank of British South America (Africa)*, v. *Stokes* (1878), 9 Ch. 68.) Moreover, it was required that any allegations in regard to the state of a party-wall must be substantiated.

Reasonable skill and care must be exercised by either of two adjoining owners who used a party-wall for the purpose of building upon it, or pulled it down for the purpose of rebuilding it, and the liability could not be escaped by delegating the performance of the duty to a contractor.

Liability to Repair.

The owner of a building was not under any general liability to repair it or to put it in repair. Even if he wished to let it he could do so whilst it was in a tumbledown condition; but in general he was obliged to prevent it becoming dangerous or a nuisance to the public. When the owner of a house let it furnished, there was an implied warranty of fitness for habitation at the time of the letting; and in the case of a house which came within the provisions of the Housing Acts, there was an implied condition that it was at the time of letting in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation; and there was also an implied undertaking that the landlord should during the holding keep the house in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

The question of the repair of houses had been made more acute by reason of certain recent housing legislation which provided for the demolition of such groups or units of dwelling-houses as had been reported insanitary and, after consideration of the local authority concerned, had been condemned as insanitary. A local authority were empowered to operate two methods of securing demolition. They could make a clearance order requiring the owner or owners to demolish, or they could make a compulsory order to purchase the land themselves and demolish the buildings upon it forthwith.

Also, it had long been the case that where a building was a "nuisance," an effectual abatement of the nuisance might involve the pulling down of the premises if they were unfit for habitation or insanitary. In general, it might be said that a local authority, whenever it operated its powers to demolish all or so much of a structure as was in a dangerous or neglected condition, or unfit for habitation (because the owner of it would not do what was required of him), was empowered also to carry out any auxiliary work which the demolition made necessary for public health or safety; as, for example, the shoring up and hoarding in of buildings. The owner of the building demolished, or partly demolished, must pay all expenses incurred by the local authority, including the cost of the failure of the authority to make good the building or buildings left, and the cost of any damage resulting from the work as carried out. The local authority was not empowered to do any repairs to the adjoining owner's property, but the owner of the property pulled down might be liable to the adjoining owner if the latter had just cause of complaint.

The pulling down of a single house in a row, or of one of a pair of semi-detached houses, was fraught with much risk to the adjoining house or houses. More often than not the party-wall was found to be in a very bad condition, and quite unsuitable to be exposed to climatic ravages. In premises which were built many years ago, in times when no by-laws were in force, it was most usual to find that, instead of the party-wall being carried up through the roof and coped or raked and cut to the underside of the continuous slating or tiling of the roof, as must now be done, it was only taken up to a sufficient height to support the purlins carrying the roof. Thus, when the building was taken down, a gap was left in the party-wall, through which wind and rain would drive if it was left as it was even for a short time; and if there was no attempt to rebuild the building pulled down, the owner of the building remaining so exposed was obviously placed under a difficulty, or was comparatively at a great cost to remedy it. There was no obligation whatever put upon the owner of the house pulled down to fill in this gap—that was merely because it was a gap or an eyesore—or to do any repairs to the wall itself. It was an external wall of the adjoining building left standing (see *Green* v. *Eales* (1841), 2 Q.B. 225), but the owner of the land cleared was still required to remove or prevent any nuisance originating from his part of the party-wall. So if rain entered by the gap and became a nuisance to the adjoining owner, he (the owner of the cleared land) must abate the nuisance, and, further, as already stated, if the adjoining building lost its vertical or lateral right of support by the demolition, then, if damage resulted, an action lay, and the owner of the building pulled down would be liable in damages to the adjoining owner for support removed or damage done.

Apart from negligence or want of reasonable care, neither owner of a party-wall was under any duty or liability to the other owner for any nuisance or inconvenience caused by the exercise of his rights over the wall, as, for instance, in allowing smoke from his fires to pass through the flues within the party-wall. (See *Jones* v. *Pritchard* (1908), 1 Ch. 630.)

Trespass.

If two persons were owners in severalty of a party-wall, either might maintain an action for trespass against the other for an injury done to his portion of the party-wall; and if either was ousted from the use of his portion of the wall he might bring an action for ejectment against the other. Suppose one of the owners was expelled from user of the party-wall, or that the party-wall was taken down by one of them without the intention to rebuild it, that was trespass. So, too, if a party-wall was pulled down by one of the owners of it and rebuilt so as to destroy its identity, an action for trespass would lie.

Where, however, the intention on pulling down a party-wall was to rebuild it, and the owner pulling down sold the old materials but rebuilt it with new materials, there was no trespass; though an action for waste might be pursued. But if one of the owners increased the height of a party-wall, or put upon it any obstruction, the adjoining owner might himself remove the addition or the obstruction as of right.

Measure of Damage—Trespass.

The measure of damages for injury done by trespass was the depreciation in selling value of the subject-matter of the trespass; that was, the difference between the money value of the owner's interest before and after the injury. If the trespass was of a trifling nature, damages were a sufficient remedy, and damages might be given in trespass even though no loss was suffered by the trespass.

If the granting of an injunction to restrain the trespass would be oppressive it would be refused by the Court, for it was a formidable legal weapon which should never be used on trivial occasions and when no harm had been done. In addition to, or in substitution for, damages, or an injunction, the Court might simply make a declaration that the defendant in committing the act complained of was a trespasser, and need not make any order as to cost. (See *Llandudno U.D.C.* v. *Wood* (1899), 2 Ch. 705.)

The Statutes of Limitation.

If any person erected a building so that a wall built entirely on his neighbour's land was used to form one side of the building, that did not give him a right to the wall under the Statutes of Limitation, though an easement of support might possibly be acquired by him, in respect to the wall, in the future. Nor was any title to a wall acquired under the Statutes of Limitation by placing a visible inscription on a boundary wall stating to all the world that the wall belonged to the adjoining owner, simply because the inscription had been allowed to remain on the wall.

Contribution by Owners.

Contribution by adjoining owners to the expense of building a party-wall might depend on an express contract between the owners (see *Irving* v. *Turnbull* (1900), 2 Q.B. 129); or it might depend on a contract implied from common user of the wall. Also it had been held to be reasonable that a local usage or custom that an owner of land using as a party-wall for building purposes a wall erected half on the land of the adjoining owner and half on his own land, should contribute to the expense of erecting such wall (see *Robinson* v. *Thompson* (1890), 89 L.T., 137). In general, however, no contribution could be enforced from either of the owners for the repair of a party-wall; though in an American case it was conceived that where a party-wall fell into such a ruinous state that rebuilding was imperative, and one owner took upon himself the burden of carrying out the whole of the work necessary, the Court could compel the other owner to contribute his share, on the ground that the expenditure was in the nature of salvage.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. George A. Lansdown, who proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Creswell, said that the law of party-walls outside London seemed complicated, and the more he learned about that law the more he liked the London Building Act. He could not understand why the framers of the Law of Property Act, 1925, had decided that a party-wall should be and remain severed vertically as between the respective owners. But he supposed it had something to do with the land on which the wall stood. He would like to know how it would be possible to pull down half a party-wall and leave the other half standing! It might be done, with an 18 in. wall, but with one of 14 in. or 9 in. it was practically impossible. Mr. Creswell said that in general no contribution could be enforced from either of the owners for the repair of a party-wall: who was to repair such a party-wall? The London Building Act was about to be amended, but so far as party-walls were concerned the Advisory Committee had reported that the Act had generally worked to the satisfaction of adjoining owners.

Mr. Bernard Briant said his business was almost entirely inside London, and it was interesting to note that the London Building Act was often taken as a model for voluntary agreements outside London. Thirty or forty years ago legislation to deal with party-walls had been suggested on the lines of the London Building Act; and it was to be hoped that Mr. Creswell's paper would not only revive discussion on the subject, but would result in something being done.

He would express the position as follows:

If parties in the provinces depend on Common Law
To settle little differences, there is some risk of war.
When the difference is about a wall they really ought to share,
Though Birkenhead has said the wall has now become a pair.
Thank goodness, we in London can depend on common fact,
Supported by surveyors and the London Building Act.

In too many cases, he continued, he found an inclination for owners to send small builders round without proper advice, and these made rough drawings and took all sorts of risks at the expense of the adjoining owner's surveyor. Again, an architect might be appointed to serve a notice, but not to superintend the actual demolition. Or an architect might prepare plans, but not superintend the actual reconstruction. Or a building owner might decide to abandon a scheme or build an independent wall before the award was completed. He (the speaker) would like to know whether an adjoining owner could recover the cost of his surveyor's fees in such cases? When the facts were clear two competent surveyors, with the confidence of their clients, could usually arrange what was fair to both sides whether in Common Law or Statute Law districts. A party-wall was best dealt with in a firm but friendly, fair and neighbourly spirit. This could be done without prejudicing the interest of either of the owners, but the building owner intending to operate on the wall must say precisely what he intended to do and must supply sufficient drawings with his notice. The tenancy in common of the party-wall had been abolished, each of the owners having a remedy for injury done to the wall by the other if this occasioned any damage or nuisance; but it was surprising to learn that there was no legal obligation on the owner who pulled his building down to fill a gap left in the party-wall until a nuisance arose. It was also surprising that an owner pulling down his part of a party-wall was not compelled to give notice to the owner of the other part.

Mr. Kenneth M. Macmorran, K.C., speaking as a lawyer, said he confessed to some distrust of the London Building Act and a certain feeling of security in the Common Law of England. When you got away from that Act and came down to the Common Law you really came to the old Latin maxim, *Sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, which meant that you must keep your own nuisance on your own land; but that it did not very much matter what you did on your own land so long as you did not thereby damage your neighbour. By the Law of Property Act, 1925, the old conception of a tenancy in common of a party-wall had been replaced by another—quite a theoretical conception—that the wall was divided vertically between the two adjoining owners. This was a very interesting achievement of the Legislature, but in point of common practice it did not amount to much. In dealing with a structure which was in fact a boundary wall between one man and another, it did not matter a very great deal whether the law said that notionally you and he owned the whole of it jointly, or that notionally you each owned a half of it vertically; because the wall was between you and him, and under the Common Law there existed a common duty between you

and him that the wall should be upheld to your mutual advantage, and not to the disadvantage of one or other. Therefore, any reasonable person, when he had to deal with a wall of this kind, would naturally act not by way of statutory notice, which did not exist, but he would give friendly notice and try and work in co-operation with the other owner. The absence of any very great body of litigation between adjoining owners in this matter showed that English people were a reasonable kind of folk. It also showed that when they went for advice to an expert, such as a chartered surveyor, they got sound, reasonable advice, and not litigious advice.

Mr. Herbert G. Potter said that the area which came under the London Building Act was surrounded by an enormous area covered with houses, in respect of which house-quarrels frequently arose. His experience was that a very large number of party structures were not vertical but longitudinal, and in one or two cases diagonal. He had a case now of two adjoining premises built many years ago by the same owner. These were separated at ground level by a passage giving access to a back-yard and properties in the rear which were now in different ownership. There were two stories over the passage. On the first floor the front room was allocated to number one building, and the back room to number two; but on the next floor this order was reversed. In such a case what happened to the floor between the first and second stories? He could not help thinking that a very serious mistake had been made by inserting the word "vertical" in the Law of Property Act. In certain cases a court had power to make such order as it thought fit, but how far would the Court feel justified in going? What he was particularly interested in was: Could he compel an obstructive adjoining owner to join with him and pay part of the costs of underpinning or rebuilding a party-wall which obviously needed this for the benefit of both parties? A case on those lines had come before him, where the legal advice given him was that it would be possible to bring an action against the neighbour, but that it would be weeks and possibly months before the case was heard. Moreover, it was a question whether the Court would consider itself justified in such circumstances in ordering the other side to contribute towards the cost. The lawyer advised that the owner wishing the work done should pay the cost out of her own pocket, and take particular care that no damage was done to the other side. That, in fact, was done.

Mr. John F. Bowden said that he referred with great diffidence to the County Court case of Strang *v.* Simpson, 1933, but he had heard from various quarters that the judgment given in that case by Judge Linley was held in high regard. It was an instance of a demolition order being made in respect of four very old cottages which were adjacent to another very old building. Nobody knew to whom the party-walls belonged. The four cottages were removed, damage being thereby caused to the other and larger building which had rubbed shoulders with them; but Judge Linley held that as the demolition was by order of the Council under the Housing Act, 1930, the owner of the buildings that had to be taken down was not liable for the consequences. There was no obligation on him to repair his building for an indefinite time for the benefit of his neighbour. If the cottages had blown down there would have been no obligation, and in like manner the demolition being carried out at the instance of the Council was something entirely beyond the control of the owner. The judge held this not only with reference to the right of support, but also as regards protection against weather. All that he insisted upon was reasonable care, that there must be no negligence on the part of the person demolishing the cottages. But there was no liability for shoring involving considerable expense.

Mr. Arthur H. Davis advocated suggesting to the adjoining owner to appoint a surveyor-arbitrator, and stating that his client was prepared to pay such surveyor's reasonable fees.

ARCHITECTS' LIGHTING CONFERENCE

PAPERS on various aspects of lighting were read by architects at the second of the 1936 series of "Architects' Conferences" arranged by the Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Association, and held at the E.L.M.A. Lighting Service Bureau on Wednesday, February 5. Reports of these are given below. Mr. W. F. Moir, a member of the Council, presided.

"LIGHT AND AIR."

In a paper on this subject, Mr. Oliver P. Bernard, L.R.I.B.A., said adequate provision of light and air was a very considerable burden of so-called town planning schemes, slum clearance and building design itself. He persisted in associating light with air because, as a designer, he found those elements had been persistently related from the beginning of things. That there was lack of light and air in so many human abodes today was a significant commentary on the present state of civilisation. Engineers had learned to dig, burrow and bore to an extent that made the manufacture and distribution of artificial light and air into twin industries of increasing magnitude. The electrical industry was already heavily indebted to architectural planning. The most thriving "side line" of building industries in the United States today was air conditioning. The cost of light and air was so regulated that buildings in which that cost could be shared by the greatest number of persons were usually equipped with the most elaborate systems for distributing artificial light and conditioning air.

It would be absurdly inaccurate to assert that all buildings were planned and designed for profit; many banks and insurance buildings, and some motor car showrooms, appeared to be designed to reduce profits. It was the architecture of leisure—hotels, ocean liners, restaurants, cinemas—in which methods of providing light and air by artificial means were most experimentally developed. Premises designed for the attraction and entertainment of the public must so induce public patronage that architectural design became a corrective of planning. The lecturer then showed illustrations of a few combinations of light and air which were "intended to show a dividend on such architectural presentation."

HOSPITAL LIGHTING.

In the course of a paper on this subject Mr. P. J. B. Harland, A.R.I.B.A., said he would confine his remarks to wards and operating theatres of isolation hospitals. Speaking generally, there were three headings under which all work from planning, designing and equipping fell—efficiency, comfort and cheerfulness. The word "efficiency" should include in its meaning the word "economy" in order that that great bugbear, "false economy," was given no chance to appear and wreck the issue.

The Ward.

In the planning of the ward the problem was to nurse patients of various degrees of sickness, and the tendency in hospital design was to make the wards smaller and smaller. In hospitals for infectious diseases the main special requirements (and these were incidentally "laws" made by the Ministry of Health which could not be departed from) which differed from those of the general hospital were that no beds must be nearer together than 12 ft. centres having 144 sq. ft., to each bed, that good observation from the duty room was essential, and the wards to be cross ventilated. Although opinion differed, the latest methods of ward planning were not to plan the beds at right angles to the walls between each window, but parallel to and away from the walls, the beds in most cases being banked by a metal and glass screen. Although this did not alter the actual sizes and building of the ward, it did immediately change the whole nature and problem of the lighting sources and equipment.

Opinions had varied as to the best method of lighting the old arrangement of beds. Dr. James Watt, in an address published in 1933 in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine," stated that "wall lighting" was preferable. Where each bed was backed to the wall a bracket was necessarily placed over each bed, or, if so-called "economy" was considered paramount, one bracket light to each two beds. It was then a question whether these lights were to be fitted with lamps sufficiently strong either to do the duty of lighting the whole ward, the patient for his or her comfort, and the doctor during his round of visits—three jobs of very different calibre.

Mr. Charles Raphael, another authority on this subject, had made the following observations for wards: "There should be a low standard of illumination, the lights must be restful but cheerful—an avoidance of 'flatness.'" He advocated a standard of 1.8 foot candles acquired from ceiling lights not more than 8 ft. from the floor, so that they could be easily cleaned; spaced thus, a higher wattage would be inadmissible on account of glare.

His (the lecturer's) own opinion was that the new method of placing the beds parallel to the walls had the additional advantage of solving this problem; in fact, he had designed at the Tolworth Isolation Hospital wards accommodating ten beds and lit only and entirely by three ceiling pendant lights, the position of these lights being perfectly comfortable for the patient in every way. There were, of course, the addition of plug points for doctor's lamp, wireless and power, beside each bed. The bed-back in this particular scheme was one simple iron rod fixed at one end to the wall and to the floor at the other for the beds to be trimmed against; the avoidance of anything, except the most simple, being of great importance when infectious diseases were treated. These bed-backs were more often in other hospitals screens of more complicated design which had additional bed lamps fastened to them, with switches for the patient.

In determining the amount of light or foot candles required, consideration must be given to the tone and colour of the floor, walls and ceiling. It was now generally recognised that it was better for dirt to be seen and not hidden, and as light colours were always more enjoyable and cheerful, a reflecting tone for the walls and ceiling might be accounted for. The floor was generally a teak block flooring, which was warm and dark in appearance, and it should not be so highly polished as to reflect the light.

The ceiling lights in the Tolworth wards were 9 ft. 9 in. from the floor, and had 150-watt lamps, which gave 3 foot candles on a table immediately below, and 1.2 foot candles to each bed. He was told by the nurses and patients that this scheme was completely successful, and that the illumination was both restful and cheerful, the credit for which was very largely due, he considered, to the vast strides that the designers of modern lighting fittings had made quite recently, when, without having to conceal one's lighting in any indirect method which was costly and not always "clean," but by using ordinary diffused bulbs and spherical globes, all uncomfortable glare could be eliminated. To sum up, with judicious spacing of points and good choice of fittings, he believed that a higher wattage and increased amount of foot candles might be used in this new method of planning the wards.

The Operating Theatre.

The lighting of an operating theatre should not necessarily be summed up in the words "shadowless lamp." The theatre was a room about 18 ft. by 22 ft. in area, with one wall of glass from 4 ft. high, and with nothing in it at all except the operating table; all other fixtures should be, he did not say always were, in the wash-up and sterilising rooms. Here again, before the artificial light, the daylight had to be considered. A large north light was constructed to give the maximum daylight into the room and yet even on quite

bright days one would find the surgeon turning on his shadowless lamp!

The finishing materials on the walls and floor were generally terrazzo or tiles with Keene's cement above, and the colour was generally a light green—ophthalmic green it was sometimes called, which was supposed to be a green most restful to the eyes. In some hospitals all the towels which were used on the operating table were a light blue or green for the same reason. But the surgeon while operating could not have his eyes glued to the table the whole time, and in daytime, when he looked up, his eyes were met by the light on the walls which was even brighter and more reflecting than that on the table, so that when he looked down again the subject which the surgeon was working on looked comparatively dim. He then asked for the artificial light to be turned on. Eye-strain was the one thing which surgeons still complained of, and everything that was possible should be done to try to increase their comfort for this important work. What affected the retina of the eye was the difference in brightness that it met during the hours of operating. And as the foot candles put up by daylight were sufficient for most needs, excepting those operations where spot lights had to be used, and as artificial light thrown on the table was now as good, if not better, to work from, it should be then possible to design a theatre where the nuisance of eye-strain had been practically vanquished.

First of all, he believed that the tone and colour of the floor and walls which one generally saw in the newly-constructed theatres in hospitals in this country, were too light, and he believed that this so-called ophthalmic green was too bright. Most of the theatres he had seen abroad were finished with a grey tile very much darker in tone. It looked more restful and the light was focussed more upon the operating table; this should provide better working when daylight was used, and, secondly, to work comfortably without eye-strain it was absolutely essential to have a constant intensity of illumination and a uniform distribution of light throughout the whole theatre. Fluctuations in intensity, such as flickering and glare, as well as a direct unilateral illumination which gave deep shadows, had a disturbing effect. In modern installations, it was furthermore important to avoid any marked radiation of heat. The two most general ways of lighting the theatre table were: (1) Six or more lamps with parabolic reflectors placed at a height of about 12 ft. from the floor; and (2) the shadowless lamp. No. 1 would give an optimum of illumination on the operating field. In No. 2 all the light rays emitted by the lamp were reflected by mirrors in the form of an inverted conical beam of light which was concentrated on to the operating field, and penetrated the deepest surgical cavities. All shadows were eliminated and there was a complete absence of glare; also elimination of heat. For tropical countries, a special heat-absorbing glass cylinder was fitted within the lens. Owing to its tint, the glass produced a daylight effect, whereby natural colour values were retained.

He believed this lamp to be the most popular with surgeons, but there were some cases where the other method was the only alternative. At the new Eye Hospital in New York a clever arrangement of spot-lights was combined with an equally clever method of dealing with an audience of students. Operations were often performed on the eye while the patient was conscious, and in any case no lights should be in the patient's direct field of vision as he looked upward. In this particular hospital some of the operating theatres had no windows; ample shadowless illumination (1,000 foot candles horizontally) was accurately focussed upon the table by a circle of 16 prismatic units sunk in the ceiling. Within the circle of lights the ceiling was open, but glazed over so as to allow 16 observers to be seated round the dome looking directly over the table. The surgeon could speak to them through a microphone. But neither of these two methods solved the problem of uniform distribution of light throughout the whole theatre; as a rule there were no other lights in the theatre except when these were over fixtures such as lavatory basins, then bracket lights were used, and these, even if they were given high wattage lamps, were only spot lights of comparative dimness.

A better solution, he thought, would be that, in addition to the table lamp, six or more spherical fittings should be fixed to the ceiling to flood the theatre with foot candles approximating that of the table lamp itself. The surgeon did not have to look upwards, and the difference in brightness would then be negligible.

Mr. Raphael, who, he believed, was in charge of the whole of the electrical apparatus of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, had suggested that in addition to the table lamp a cornice of panel lighting should be constructed all round the theatre. This he (the lecturer) thought might go some way to a solution, but the cornice and the reflectors all went to make dirt traps, unless the glass panels were made fixtures and the approach to the lamps was made from outside the theatre, and this would take up too much space and planning. Another solution of this problem would, he believed, be met if the whole of the ceiling could be designed as one huge shadowless lamp which would light every square inch of the room equally.

MODERN STORE LIGHTING.

Mr. Waldo Maitland, A.R.I.B.A., described the relighting of the premises of Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver, Ltd. (London), which, he said, might be regarded as typical of the good results attending the combination of scientific methods of illumination with good architectural design. The lighting of the new restaurant was effected by the use of both indirect and direct methods. The direct lighting took the form of five suspended wall brackets, each containing architectural tubes, enclosed in a pleated Rodoid shade. The indirect lighting was by means of 30 reflectors, spaced 1 ft. 6 in. apart in a trough, supported by two mirrored columns. Each reflector contained a lamp of 60 watts, and provided a uniform distribution of light over the curved ceiling. The use of a trough was the outcome of the existence of two isolated columns, and although several schemes were considered the final arrangement provided the most homogeneous design. The counter was lighted by a series of reflector units placed some 2 ft. apart behind a wood valance.

In the general lighting of the stores the main considerations were the following: (1) A definite relationship of the lighting to the plan; (2) the provision of adequate illumination where most required; (3) the provision, so far as possible, of an air of cheerfulness; (4) economy in current consumption; (5) easy maintenance, consistent with the above conditions.

The plan of the linen hall was most easily described as a room approximately 90 ft. by 80 ft., containing 16 columns resulting in the formation of nine squares, with a narrow border surrounding them. Cases and counters were arranged diagonally across the outer squares, leaving a large space in the centre for eight low showcases, thus giving an effect of spaciousness to the central area. Round the walls were additional cases and counters forming a frame to the central area.

An analysis of the plan made one point quite clear: that adequate light must be provided on the diagonally-placed counters and cases and those arranged round the walls. The arrangement of the lighting units aimed at providing this result. Three systems of lighting were incorporated: (1) General diffused; (2) indirect; (3) direct. The general diffused lighting took the form of eight 20 in. opal spheres fixed in the centre of small domes. Each contained a 300-watt lamp, and was capable of accepting 500 watts. Two of these fittings were placed in alternate squares forming a cross in the ceiling plan. This illuminated the walking area, but diminished in strength over the diagonal counters and cases. The large surface area of the sphere resulted in a low surface brightness and prevented the appearance of a "light spot."

Indirect lighting was provided from a cylindrical container housing a reflector and a 750-watt lamp, and capable of accepting 1,000 watts. This was controlled to illuminate the four remaining squares, confining the light as much as possible within them. The result was that soft, diffused lighting was provided, and owing to the fact that this portion of the ceiling was very highly illuminated, a sense of brightness prevailed.

Forming a border around the nine squares just described there were 20 150-watt direct diffused fittings, which supplied the light for the counters against the walls. All the show cases were lit by reflectors containing tubular lamps, which helped considerably towards creating a cheerful atmosphere. The perfumery section was illuminated by means of three indirect dish-type fittings; glare was thus avoided and an impression of a uniform and soft light was given. The present scheme consisted of 32 separate units, as compared with 44 originally. The provision of totally enclosed units was found desirable with a view to ease of maintenance. The four indirect units over the cases were, however, open, but cleaning was here facilitated by very easy access to the fittings.

EXTERIOR LIGHTING.

A paper on this subject was contributed by Mr. J. R. Leathart, F.R.I.B.A. Referring to the Sheen Cinema, he said that three distinct forms of lighting were adopted: Upward flooding from concealed sources, visible concentrated light in the urn feature at the top of the bay, the "Neon" tube lighting of the title panel, and illumination from within through the great windows on either side of the central feature. In addition, the underside of the canopy and the door recess were illuminated from lighting troughs. At "Dreamland," Margate, the directors' request for a maximum possible amount of publicity had been expressed in the design of the front. It fulfilled the functions of arresting attention both by day and night, of providing an uninterrupted view of the sea-front from the first-floor café windows, and, finally, of forming a background for publicity.

The problem arising from this last point was complicated by two factors: (a) that part of the publicity was to be permanent, and the remaining portion to be so arranged that it was possible to make frequent alterations thereto; (b) that all lettering should be visible both by day and by night. The first factor was met by arranging the permanent portion of the publicity in the form of built-up sheet metal letters fixed to the brickwork and painted a prominent colour (these metal letters formed the background for "Neon" lighting application); and by the formation of a series of horizontal recesses 18 in. deep divided by glazed terra-cotta horizontal fins, upon the front of which was mounted a bronze metal frame with flat cut-out letters.

The object of this arrangement was to create a shadowed background by day to the bronze letters when they became oxidised to a verdigris colour, and by concealing trough lights behind the letters and at the back of each trough. At night-time the recesses were illuminated and the horizontal metal letters were thus thrown into silhouette.

The changeable portion of the publicity was arranged in the form of cut-out laminated wood letters painted, which were fixed by spring clips to a series of horizontal bronze tubes plugged to the face of the biscuit-coloured faience front to the first-floor projecting balcony. These letters were illuminated by a continuous trough light arranged at the top of the fascia, and by a horizontal "Neon" light at the bottom of the fascia.

The whole of the main lines of the elevational design were accentuated at night by continuous "Neon" strips, and the sole purpose of the vertical projecting fin to the tower was to display in 5-ft. letters the word "Dreamland" on each side, so that it should be prominently visible from both sea-front approaches.

POINTS FROM DISCUSSION.

Mr. R. A. Mansell, L.R.I.B.A., said that in his opinion the poor lighting which existed in many of our famous operating theatres was due to a lack of co-operation between the architects and the doctors concerned.

Many questions were asked concerning Mr. Oliver Bernard's paper. Particularly was the audience interested in his methods of combin-

ing ventilation with lighting. Mr. J. R. Leathart questioned the advisability of having reconditioned air passing through fittings which were bound to become heated from the lamps. In reply to this, Mr. Bernard said that in the combined fittings he had shown he had given careful consideration to the arrangement of the lamps in relation to the air ducts. In cooling the temperature of the arriving air, it was necessary to consider the effect of radiant heat from the electrical units, because that governed the temperature of the air. If, for example, the temperature required was 70 deg. Fahr., and there were a number of electrical units producing a certain amount of radiant heat, the temperature of the incoming air would have to be decreased to make allowance for this.

Mr. W. J. Jones, M.Sc., M.I.E.E., manager of the E.L.M.A. Lighting Service Bureau, put forward the suggestion that hospitals should have some standard arrangement for the examination of rashes. Instead of depending on the varying nature of daylight something more definite in quality should be adopted. There were many hospitals in this country where daylight blue lamps in concentrated fittings were used for this purpose.

Mr. R. O. Sutherland, A.R.I.B.A., asked Mr. Leathart if he could suggest any means which would ensure that the original design of a building with its lighting effects would remain unspoilt when it was in use. Whilst he did not wish to "crab" the lighting of exteriors, he would like to have some idea on how to control and preserve designs and ensure that they would be free from mutilation. Commenting on Mr. Sutherland's remarks, Mr. Leathart said that he did not think that the public should be blamed for the disfiguration of buildings. Owners of such places as cinemas might say that there was a public demand for the type of thing of which we saw so much, but he felt that it was the cinema-owners themselves who created the demand, and, having done so, "rammed it down the throats of the public in the form of publicity until the public really believed it." The only way to deal with the matter was to proceed by intelligent anticipation and so design the elevation of cinemas that there were no spaces left for disfigurement.

Repairs to York Guildhall.

An H.M.O.W. Report on the roof of York Guildhall to ascertain the extent of the damage caused to its oak roof by the death-watch beetle states that until the roof has been examined in detail the full extent of the ravages of the beetle cannot be estimated. So far as it has gone, however, the examination has revealed damage which, it is estimated, will take six years to repair, at a cost of £12,000. In order that a thorough examination of part of the hall may be made, the Estates Committee are recommending the Council to budget for the expenditure of £2,000 for the purchase of scaffolding and other materials.

The Eclectic Art Society.

The Eclectic Art Society opened its exhibition of work by members at the Lady Wolseley Gallery, Hove, on Saturday, January 25. This is the fourth display of this Society, which has been well said to have "already made for itself a name that counts in the artistic world of Sussex." The work now shown is original and varied. The President of the Society, Mr. Ertz, R.B.A., comes forward with his enigmatic figure "Whence and Whither?" and in another vein his "Hercules and Neptune," two figures in a blue sea-cave, painted—as the artist tells us—at Capri. "Anacapri" is chosen, also, as subject by E. Lucchesi, but this artist is at his best in the strong, clean outlines of his "lino-cut" figures, such as "Nocturne." Landscape finds expression in Mr. Parsons's "Staffa," and flower painting in the "Tulips" of Mrs. Musgrave. Sculpture is included. This new Society, which ventured a show last autumn in Kensington (the Rowley Gallery), has a future, if it can keep hold on work that is fresh, original and courageous.

RIBBON DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTION

A PAPER was read before the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom on February 6 by Mr. John A. Rosevear, F.S.I., A.M.T.P.I., on "The Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935."

Ribbon development, he commenced, had been much "in the public eye" for many years past, its evils largely discussed, and its detrimental effect upon the appearance of the countryside realised by most persons, quite apart from the problems arising from that form of development. As a concrete example, he need only mention the Kingston by-pass road, an immediate necessity some years ago, which was cut largely through open country, and was constructed at very great cost. Soon after being opened for traffic, it became the Mecca of the land speculator and speculative builder of the small house, with the result that a great part of its length was now cluttered up with thousands of small houses, a jumble of factories, and minor shopping centres. Land values rose enormously, and many hundreds of thousands of pounds were put into the hands of landowners and speculators. The result was disastrous, for the road, instead of being a real by-pass out in the country, was now an artery serving a new chain of communities, and a very large part of its value from a traffic point of view was nullified. True, there were service roads on each side, but also right-angle crossings. The factory workers streamed out on to the road, and slow traffic debouched from the service roads. He did not need to stress the lack of architectural or æsthetic effect. It was obvious.

"Why did not the local authority concerned obtain the approval of the Minister of Transport to the acquisition of lands to a depth of 220 yards from the centre of the road, under the old Development Act of 1909?" asked the lecturer. "Had they done so, what a difference there might have been, with proper control of the building frontages, in addition to adequate and wise character-zoning of the land behind, under a joint planning scheme by the various local authorities concerned."

Attempts had previously been made to control building along the fringes of our main roads, and also to restrict the uncontrolled entry of side roads into such traffic routes, but without much success. The Surrey County Council Act of 1931 was a pioneer in this respect, and had been followed by Special Acts for other counties, *e.g.*, Middlesex, Essex and Hertfordshire. The powers given therein referred to certain listed Class "A" roads only, and compensation was payable to owners for injurious affection.

The Town and Country Planning Act of 1932 went farther, and gave power to town-planning authorities to include, in their schemes, provisions controlling the entry of side roads into *all* "classified" roads, and, provided the Minister of Health approved of the provision in the particular Scheme, no compensation was payable to the landowner. The Minister of Health must be satisfied, however, that reasonable means of access to a highway would be provided. The town-planning authority could still propose such a restriction, if they wished, but would have to meet claims for compensation should the Minister not be satisfied on this point of adequate access.

Evidently it was concluded that such powers were not sufficient or were being exercised too slowly, for on August 2, 1935, the "Restriction of Ribbon Development Act" reached the Statute Book, and during its passage through Parliament it was considerably modified.

Standard Widths to be Laid Down.

Before passing to a detailed consideration of the various restrictions and powers imposed by that Act, the lecturer called attention to a diagram he had prepared (see this page).

"Section 1 of the Act gives power," said the lecturer, "to a highway authority to adopt, by resolution, a recognised 'standard width' for *any* road in their area, but such width must be one of the widths laid down by Schedule 1 of the Act. These widths are 60 ft., 80 ft., 100 ft., 120 ft., 140 ft., and 160 ft. It would appear that, unless the Minister of Transport specifically approves, no other width would comply with the Act or qualify for a grant from the Road Fund. Such grants will be made towards the cost of laying-out and constructing these wider roads, and the grant may include an amount towards compensation for injurious affection if a standard width has been adopted. These 'standard widths' are the widths to which the respective roads will be ultimately constructed. The Highway's Resolution has to be approved by the Minister." The Minister himself could, by regulation, approve of other standard widths which could be adopted, and he might also, after a local inquiry, order the adoption or alteration of a previously adopted standard width, where the highway authority had failed to do so. It was laid down that the highway authority and the Minister, in determining the standard width for any particular road, were to give consideration to the needs of all classes of traffic, inclusive of pedestrians and cyclists, and should also give attention to the necessity of providing margins for ridden horses and the passage of live-stock.

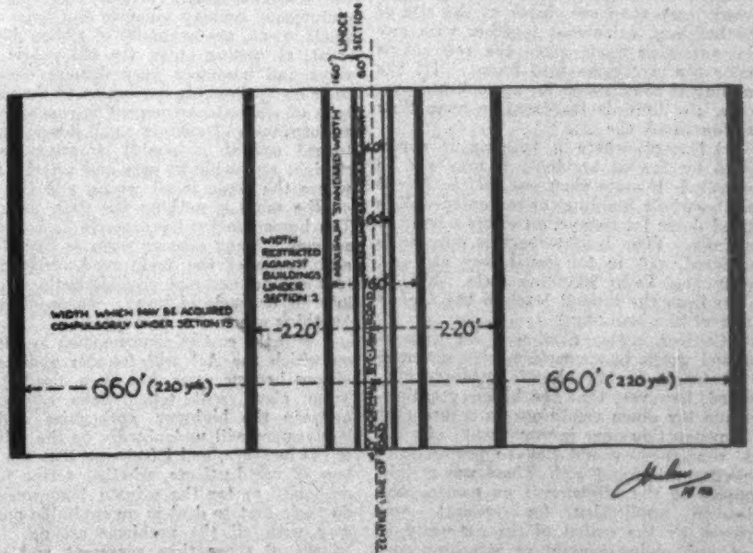


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE VARIOUS WIDTHS OF ROAD AND LAND CONTROLLED BY SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 12.

A "standard width" duly approved might be subsequently amended by a new resolution, going through the same procedure, provided that some other standard width specified in Schedule 1 was adopted, or one laid down by the Minister by regulation. In these days of rapid change, it might well be, said the lecturer, that a standard width adopted now, and duly approved, might within a short space of years be quite insufficient for the traffic passing, and hence the need for the possibility of revision. The Ministry of Transport had notified the highway authorities that, shortly, the Minister would consider and forward to them a "lay-out" appropriate to the different standard widths, and it would be interesting to see how the Ministry would provide for the differing classes of traffic. There were estimated to be some 135,000 miles of roads which would be subject to this restriction.

Grant of Consents to Make Developments.

The highway authority were empowered by Section 7 to grant consents for various developments, either under Section 1 or Section 2, and in doing so could stipulate such conditions as they might think fit, subject, however, to a right of appeal to the Minister of Transport. The authority must come to a definite decision upon any application made to them within two months, and must notify the applicant in writing. Should they not do so, the application was deemed to be accepted and approved, without conditions.

There appeared to be various grades of control which might be exercised, for the section divided the class of application into two distinct types :—

(1) Where consent is not to be unreasonably withheld or made subject to unreasonable conditions. This applies to :

(*a*) Where the application relates to the construction, forming or laying-out of means of access to the road concerned,

(*b*) An application under Section 2 for the erection or construction of any building.

(2) Where consent is not to be withheld at all or made subject to any conditions. This applied to :—

(A) Alterations or extensions to buildings existing at the time when restrictions came into force under Section 1 or 2, provided, however, that such buildings did not comprise any of the following :—

(i) The conversion of any premises into a factory, workshop, shop or place of public resort.

(ii) The conversion of any building, not originally constructed for human habitation, into a dwelling-house (this might apply to a barn or possibly an old windmill).

(iii) An extension of the building which covers more than *one-eighth* of the site of the building, calculated together with any like extension made since the restrictions under the Act came into force. (If the building is constructed for agricultural purposes, the limit is increased to more than *one-fourth* of the site.)

(iv) Except where a building is demolished by fire or accident, it may *not* be re-erected, if more than *one-half* in height (of the whole building) of the outer wall is pulled down for re-erection either wholly or partially. (The height for this purpose is measured, not in the usual way as, *e.g.*, under the Town Planning Acts, but is taken from the ground level to the *highest* point of the building.)

(B) Consent under Section 1 for excavations and works in connection with sewerage and drainage, laying electric cabling, etc., provided, however, that the highway authority could lay down conditions to ensure that the construction or improvement of any road concerned would not be prejudicially affected or interfered with. There was a right of appeal to the Minister if an owner, who made an application for consent, was aggrieved by the action of the authority in either withholding consent or attaching conditions to their proposed consent. The Minister would cause a local inquiry to be held in public, if requested by either party to the appeal.

It should be carefully noted that there was no appeal against the refusal of the authority either to grant consent or grant subject to conditions, in the case of buildings, works or excavations (except in connection with drains or sewers) within a "standard width" as laid down by Section 1. The Minister's decision was final and conclusive, and there was no right of appeal to the Courts of Justice. Under the Act, the Minister, in giving his decision, was to publish a summary of the facts of the case as verified by him, and give reasons for his decision. This latter would be a great improvement and advantage. So often in a town-planning appeal it was never learned why the Minister of Health had come to the particular decision, which decision, to our non-governmental minds, seemed difficult to reconcile with the facts of the case.

The Official Arbitrator was not to entertain a claim unless the claimant was able to satisfy him on various points :—

(*a*) That, at the date of claim, proposals for development of the land were practicable at once, or would be, if the restrictions under the Act did not apply, and such developments were injuriously affected or prevented by the restrictions; and

(*b*) That such development was in demand.

Conclusion.

"Such," said the lecturer, "is the new Act, with its many and varied powers of control. How will it be administered, and what will be the general effect upon our clients' land? Will land values be depreciated, and a measure of 'sterilisation' ensue? The answer to these questions will arise in the future, and will depend largely on the administration by the highway authorities. No doubt the highway authorities have been set a difficult problem, and their first piece of work will be to mark on the maps of their districts wide 'ribbons' along all classified roads. Their difficulty will be to decide at what points to allow development roads to join the main roads, and, alternatively, to come to decisions as to where building development is to be prevented.

"One object of the control will be to encourage 'grouped development' rather than that of the 'ribbon' type. Such a type of development, in theory at least, should be more generally economic from every point of view, both for the local authority who will be responsible for public services, and to the builder and landowner who now frequently sells or leases his frontage lands but is not able to deal so readily with his back lands.

"Personally, I do feel, however, that the natural development in most cases is along the roadside. Many of our charming and picturesque country villages, and some of our small towns, are examples of ribbon development, straggling along the old public highways and having a very definite charm of their own. Possibly our horror of the modern type of ribbon development is caused by the uniform rows of modern small houses (almost turned out of a mould) fronting to our straight and wide by-pass and arterial roads, where the scale is all wrong and the effect on the mind is nothing but drab monotony. The human factor has, too, to be taken into account. Many persons seem to like the life and bustle of the main road, preferring it to the quietness and possible dullness of the interior or back highway, where they say 'nothing ever seems to happen.'

"Will the cost of compensation be the rock on which the Act will founder and its provisions become somewhat of a dead letter? Time alone will tell. Sane co-operation between the highway authorities and the landowners will undoubtedly be the salvation of the measure, and I feel sure that the members of our Institute, whether acting for the authority or for the private landowner, will do their best to deal in an equitable and just way with all the problems arising, to the benefit of those they represent and of the community as a whole."

BOOK REVIEWS

The Improvement of Roads and Bridges, including the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935, with Notes by HAROLD B. WILLIAMS, LL.D.(Lond.), of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London : Butterworth & Co.; Shaw & Sons. 1935. Price £1 net.

The author has treated this work of the law relating to the improvement of roads and bridges in a manner which he hopes may be of service not only to lawyers, but also to engineers and members of highway authorities, and to attain this end he explains that the matter has been arranged, not in the form of a text-book of annotated statutes, but rather as a legal handbook following the course of road improvement from the first planning of a road to its completion. This necessitates the consideration of a mass of legislation in the main dating back to the first general Highway Act of just a century ago, and the author justly observes that the law as it now stands needs to be co-ordinated and brought up to date. The subject is one of great complication, for many of the older Acts have a bearing upon this subject and are not repealed, and in connection with the width of streets we may instance the Public Health (Building in Streets) Act, 1888, whilst the modern legislation such as the Road Improvements Act, 1925, certain sections of the Public Health Act of the same year, the Town and Country Planning Act, and the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, have a tendency to overlap; and besides this, on certain points reference has to be made to unexpected statutes, such as the Local Government Acts of 1929 and 1933, and others. As regards the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, the author has suffered one disadvantage, as this Act had not become law before his work was in the press, but he has to a great extent overcome this by including the Act, with notes, in Appendix III, and in the footnotes to the main body of the work references will be found to this Act. There are tables of cases and statutes and an index, and the relevant sections of the various Acts of Parliament will be found in Appendix II.

In the present state of the law it will be gathered from what we have said above that no treatise on this subject, however arranged, can make it one easy to study, but the author here, in a comparatively small space (the actual text, apart from appendices, etc., only occupies 154 pages) has placed at the disposal of the reader all the relevant material, carefully annotated, and it should prove of assistance to those concerned with this subject.

In our examination of the work we have only discovered one misprint—in the first footnote to page 30, where we think the reference to the Local Government Act, "1919," should read "1929."

Building Construction and Drawing. By G. F. and G. A. MITCHELL. (Part I, Elementary). London : B. T. Batsford, Ltd. Price 6s. 6d. net.

For many years "Mitchell's Building Construction" has been accepted as a standard text-book by those setting papers and conducting examinations of students desirous of qualifying for entry to the professions, or seeking that recognition of study and ability that will ultimately fit them for employment in responsible positions. From the outset the exceptional quality of the book obtained recognition, and the passage of time has done nothing to lessen esteem for it. Upwards of a quarter of a million copies of the book have been sold; it is now in its twelfth edition, and each edition marks an advance beyond its immediate predecessor.

To the majority of our readers the work needs no introduction. It has a value as a book of reference in that, as regards accepted methods of construction, it is constantly revised, added to, and brought up to date. Part I, Elementary, contains 464 pages of clearly expressed instruction, and over 1,200 illustrations of a really serviceable kind, so making a strong appeal to practical craftsmen seeking to improve their general knowledge of building construction.

LAW REPORT

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.
Before MR. JUSTICE HILBERY.

DISPUTED PURCHASE OF HOUSE AT PALMERS GREEN.

Bellotti v. Chequers Developments, Ltd.

In this case the plaintiff, Mr. Louis Bellotti, of Castleton-road, Commonside East, Mitcham, Surrey, brought the action against Chequers Developments, Ltd., estate developers, with an office at Green-lanes, Palmers Green, N., for rescission of an agreement made in March, 1935, for the purchase of a leasehold house to be erected on a plot of land in Pasteur-gardens, Palmers Green, and for the return of £45 paid by the plaintiff as deposit in respect of the purchase.

The plaintiff's case was that early in 1935 he entered into negotiations with the defendants, who were represented by their agents, Messrs. Peter Deane, Ltd., of 78, Green-lanes, Palmers Green, for the purchase of the house in question at the price of £685. The plaintiff alleged that it was warranted that the garden at the rear would be approximately 40 ft. long and 30 ft. wide, and that that induced him to enter into the contract. He contended that the contract was broken, because the rear garden was over 200 sq. ft. smaller than was represented.

The defendants denied that the size of the garden was warranted, and it was alleged that the plaintiff was told that the measurements were approximate. Misrepresentation was also denied.

After hearing the evidence, his lordship, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff and his wife went over a show house on the estate, and it appeared to be common ground that the plaintiff inquired about the dimensions of the back garden of a corner plot that was thought suitable for him. The plaintiff averred that he particularly pointed out that he was keen to get as much garden as he could in addition to a place for a garage. It seemed that a Mr. Freeman, of Peter Deane, Ltd., told the plaintiff that the dimensions of the back garden would be approximately 40 ft. by 30 ft. Subsequently, after the agreement had been entered into, there was delay in beginning the building of the house, and the plaintiff became impatient, and eventually, after some correspondence, he was promised that the house would be finished towards the end of July. On July 17 the plaintiff noticed that the rear garden appeared to be short, and it was measured, and he (the Judge) found as a fact that the garden was at the longest 36 ft., and on the west side it was shorter. These being the circumstances, the plaintiff was obviously angry and disappointed. He (the Judge) was satisfied that Mr. Freeman made his statement as to the approximate size of the garden honestly, and that was sufficient to dispose of any charge of fraud. He was also satisfied that Mr. Freeman believed the statement when he made it. But it was an inaccurate statement, and he (the Judge) could not hold that 36 ft. was approximately 40 ft. He was satisfied that here there was not a case of a warranty collateral to a written contract, and he was of the opinion that the parties did not intend it to be a warranty. But even so, he thought the plaintiff was entitled to say that the contract ought to be rescinded because of a material misrepresentation which was calculated to induce the plaintiff to enter into the agreement. That misrepresentation, although made innocently, entitled the plaintiff to rescission of the contract. He accordingly gave judgment for him for rescission of the contract and for the return of the £45 he had paid by way of deposit. With regard to the costs, he decided that the plaintiff was entitled to have the general costs of the action except in so far as the Taxing Master decided that they had been in any way increased by the allegation of fraud which had been made, and upon which the plaintiff had failed.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

A stay of execution was granted on terms pending an appeal by the defendants.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A.

Exhibition of "Everyday Things."

This exhibition will be opened by the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, K.G., on Wednesday next. It will remain open until March 14, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Saturdays, 5 p.m.).

R.I.B.A. Membership Pamphlet.

The 1936 edition of the R.I.B.A. pamphlet "Membership of the R.I.B.A.," just issued, in addition to information regarding the examinations and membership of the Institute, contains full information regarding architectural training, and maps showing the local distribution of facilities available for architectural education in the British Empire. These maps are accompanied by a schedule showing the R.I.B.A. Allied Societies and their provinces, and the educational facilities available in the province of each Allied Society. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A., price 1s. each, exclusive of postage.

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

Mr. E. J. Michaux, F.F.A.S., of Clapham, S.W., has been elected president of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.

THE SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS (CENTRAL BRANCH).

"Design and the Machine."

A tea and discussion meeting was held at the Jade Cat Café, Cardiff, on Tuesday, February 4, when a representative gathering met under the chairmanship of Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A. The discussion was opened by Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., who outlined the development of certain artistic crafts since the early days of machinery. He referred to the influence of William Morris and of the Arts and Crafts movement, and suggested that the development of hand craft, while excellent in itself, was not adequate, and that it is necessary to tackle the question of the right designing of machine-made articles. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. J. A. Hallam, Lewis John, A. C. Light, H. E. A. Scard, N. P. Thomas, L. W. D. Wall and H. O. Williams took part. During the course of the discussion it was urged that the machine is not a curse and that we are not its slaves. Methods of increasing the extent to which good design may be appreciated were debated, while the difficulty of obtaining well-made and well-designed furniture of a simple kind at a reasonable price was deplored. The relative advantages and disadvantages of mass-production of complete houses, or alternatively of a large proportion of their parts, was also discussed.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Medieval Sculpture at Thetford.

A lecture on "Medieval and Renaissance Sculpture recently found at Thetford Priory, Norfolk," was delivered before the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House on January 30, by Mr. W. G. Ormsby-Gore (First Commissioner of Works). After dealing with the early history of the Cluniac Priory of St. Mary at Thetford, the lecturer said that the ruins and adjoining property were acquired by the Commissioners of Crown Lands in 1930, and in 1933 the Office of Works were made guardians of the remains of the church and of part of the conventual buildings. During the last two years, clearing and excavation had been undertaken by the Office of Works, and to date the church, with its transepts and chapels, had been cleared of rubbish to the floor level, and last summer the foundations of the sacristy, with its oven for baking the unleavened wafer, had been uncovered. They had laid bare the plan and foundations of the church, but had not yet begun on the extensive remains of the chapter house, cloister, and conventual buildings south of the church. Excavation in the presbytery, near the High Altar, brought to light a series of small figures which, so far as he knew, had no exact parallel in our medieval sculptures. It seemed difficult to fit them into any other scheme but that of a reredos.

By far the most remarkable and curious find was that of the numerous fragments of a tomb of English workmanship in the Renaissance style, with Italian motives, discovered last summer in the sacristy. The quality of the fragments was so fine and unusual that they must have formed part of an expensive and elaborate tomb either erected or being assembled for erection at some date not long before the dissolution of the priory in 1540. The style of the architectural details suggested a date between 1520 and 1540. With the aid of all the available evidence, Mr. G. H. Chettle, of the Office of Works, had devised a skilful reconstruction of the tomb. Further excavation, which would continue in the coming years, might reveal other remains of the art that embellished Thetford Priory.

THE COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT.

Practical Issues in Housing Schemes.

In a recent lecture at the College of Estate Management, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mr. B. Price Davies, City Engineer and Architect to the Bangor (North Wales) City Council, gave a description of the housing programme of his authority, namely, the clearance of 540 houses, with the rehousing of the displaced families, within five years, and the lessons which had been brought home to those concerned.

The lecturer said that such measures brought about a decided social improvement among the people who were shifted from the slum areas into the new houses. The bad tenant represented no more than two per cent. In the development of the new schemes in a small, compact city, regard had to be paid to the location of the houses in relation to the places of work. In London the worker thought nothing of a journey up to an hour to get to the place where he was employed, but any such expenditure of time would be resented in a place like Bangor. Another local consideration was the hilly character of the ground where many of the new houses were built. Land had to be taken for housing purposes which people in a flat district would not look at. An endeavour had been made to get the road gradients not steeper than 1 : 10; it had also been arranged that in the case of terraces set on a hill, only one side of the road should be built on, and the fronts of the houses, not the nondescript backs, should overlook the valley.

The lecturer entered into the many details of construction of a working-class house, and the various susceptibilities which had to be taken into account. For example, he said, people of the working-class resented a bathroom being placed on the ground floor. It was found a convenience to arrange a linen cupboard in the bathroom, because it derived warmth from the hot water cylinder; also to put the cold water cistern over the hot water cylinder so that it did not freeze in cold weather. To avoid a monotonous appearance the houses were divided into groups, each group having certain variations in the facings of the wall, the colour or sizes of the slates, and the shape or colour of the ridge. Some variation was also introduced into the chimney stacks. Bay windows were in some cases put in. It was a good plan to keep all window panes to the same size; the size adopted in Bangor was 12 in. by 8 in. The lecturer also stressed the value of tree planting on a council estate, but said that care must be taken that trees did not obstruct window light. In Bangor the trees were planted opposite the gateways between the blocks or opposite the divisions or party walls of the houses in large blocks. The smaller trees were selected for the fronts and the larger tree for the backs. It was his experience that thought given to these and innumerable other details was abundantly repaid.

INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

We do not undertake to reply to inquiries concerning proprietary materials.—Ed.

QUESTIONS.

Protective Treatment for Oak Furniture Required.

Sir,—I shall be grateful for advice as to the best method of treating the new oak furniture of a church in order that the natural colour of the oak may be retained and yet protected from dirt and finger marks. The furniture will consist of pews, pulpit, altar, reredos, etc. A church has been brought to my notice in which the oak fittings, which were left untreated, have had to be redressed at considerable cost, owing to the dirty-looking condition they got into after some use.

Eccles.

"Labour Only," Contract: Responsibility for Supply of Plant.

Sir,—We shall appreciate it if you will enlighten us as to whether the contractor in this case is correct in stating that we must use our own brushes (distemper and paint). We were invited to estimate for the decorations (*labour only*) of approximately 80 houses, the contractor supplying materials and plant. We did not, however, allow in our price, which was accepted, for the wear of brushes, also for purchase of additional brushes, for the job. I might mention that at the start of the contract we had use of some of the contractor's brushes, but this he has now forbidden.

Bristle.

Smoky Chimneys: Cure Wanted.

Sir,—I have recently moved into a new house and am having trouble with smoky chimneys. When the door is first shut it appears to suck the smoke into the room. Both chimneys are built straight up over the fireplaces. A fluted pot has been tried and also an airbrick let in on the inside of the stack. The house is detached and the stacks are separate, each taking one downstairs flue and the bedroom flue. I would be extremely obliged if one of your readers could suggest a remedy for this trouble.

Anxious.

Waterproofing Cement Rendering.

Sir,—Can you suggest one or two firms who might supply me with information respecting an exterior rendering which I have to make waterproof. I have been instructed to erect a further extension on a factory site where previously I have experienced difficulty in making the walls rainproof, and the specification provides for 4½ in. Flettons, plus rendering, and finished in white cement. Is there any product on the market to-day which might prove of help?

V. B.

ANSWERS.

Disapproval of Plans: Need Reasons be Given?

[Answer to "Old Subscriber," January 31.]

Sir,—Although, as stated by "Lex" in your issue of February 7, there is at present no obligation on a local authority to give any reasons for disapproval of plans, that is not likely to continue to be the law. The draft of the proposed Public Health Bill, intended to consolidate and amend the law, includes in Clause 53 a provision that "a notice of rejection shall specify the defects on account of which, or the by-law or section of this Act for non-conformity with which, or under the authority of which, the plans have been rejected."

F.R.I.B.A.

Steelwork: Omission from Standard Form of Contract.

[Answer to "Standard," January 31.]

Sir,—If, as appears, that bills of quantities were part of the contract, "Standard" would only be entitled to whatever he had allowed on the bills for his co-operation with the steelworkers. He cannot treat the steelwork as an omission from the bills of quantities. It is obvious that the steelwork was (just as a P.C. item is) under the control of the architect—nothing more. If anything further than co-operation was required of the contractor, he could claim that as an "extra."

Lex.

Effect of Tar on Slate or Lead.

[Answer to "J. W.," January 24.]

Sir,—Generally speaking, tar would not affect either lead or tile, but the difficulty of its employment for curing leaks or complete covering is that its weathering properties are not good, as it hardens and shows, after a few months, "stagger" cracking, which means that it requires further applications. This makes it costly in labour and, in addition, the "dead" tar is difficult to strip if afterwards it is decided to use some other material in its place which would give longer service. A good bitumen is the best thing to employ for treating existing roofs of the kind described, and, should it interest your correspondent, we shall be pleased to send particulars of our products which are used by the trade for the purpose.

General Industrial Bitumens, Ltd.

"Built-up Footpath against Private Fence."

[Answer to "R. P. D.," January 31.]

Sir,—I should say that the Council is not entitled to make use of a timber gravel board as a support to the paving of a new path, and not entitled to acquire any easement for surface water over adjoining land, which did not previously exist. The authority is entitled to decide at what level the road works are to be carried out provided they make any necessary arrangements for access and protection of property. I think your correspondent would be justified in claiming that the authority should lay down some independent support for the path.

Rate Payer.

Excavating for Foundations: Extra Claim.

[Answer to "E. J. L.," January 31.]

Sir,—Your correspondent is clearly entitled to an extra charge for the depth of foundations required, assuming that he can substantiate that the extra depth has been put in and that it was in accordance with the orders of the district Surveyor. It is true that he should have obtained confirming authority from the architect before putting this work in hand, but the absence of such authority would not be recognised as denying him the right of payment for work carried out in excess of the contract.

Contract.

Gas-Proof Room Construction.

[Answer to "T. B.," February 7.]

Sir,—A room to resist poison gas should be constructed as high in the building as possible, as these gases become less dense the higher a building goes. The walls of the room should be made of concrete and the windows and doors should be a perfect fit. If possible these should be double, so as to reduce the likelihood of any inleakage of gas. There should be no fireplaces or ventilators in the room, or, if there are, it should be possible to completely seal their outlet. The window-frames should be of wood owing to a possibly corrosive action of the gas on metal. This will give a room entirely sealed from the outside atmosphere, but, as it may prove impossible to prevent all inleakage, it would be a good plan to keep the air pressure in the room slightly above the outside air. The additional air necessary could be drawn from outside through an air purifier and delivered under pressure by a fan; the room could be ventilated in this way also, as any air leakage would be from the room outwards.

W. E. W.

WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

Escape from Fire.

Mr. Graham White asked the Minister of Health if his attention had been drawn to the loss of life due to recent outbreaks of fire in Edinburgh and Tyldesley; whether, in view of the fact that in these and other cases escape from burning buildings had been prevented by the destruction of staircases, he would in future, where possible, prescribe and elsewhere recommend that staircases should be constructed from fireproof material; and if it was his intention to introduce legislation for the better inspection of buildings, with a view to reducing the risk of life and damage from fire to a minimum.

Sir K. Wood said that his attention had been called to the outbreaks of fire referred to. He had no power to prescribe the method of constructing staircases, but local authorities could deal with the matter by by-laws and have various powers of inspecting buildings. He would consider whether it was desirable to issue any recommendation to local authorities.

Housing Associations.

Mr. Whiteley asked the Minister of Health what arrangements were being made to establish housing associations under the 1935 Housing Act; how such associations, when formed, were to be financed; what figure per house was to be granted to housing associations and for what period.

Sir K. Wood said that the Exchequer assistance provided under the Housing Acts of 1930 and 1935 was made available to Housing Associations through the medium of local authorities by Section 27 of the Act of 1935. He hoped that full use would be made of this Section and that it would lead to a substantial extension in the operations of these associations. The amount of the grant payable by the local authority to an association was a matter for arrangement between the two bodies subject to his approval.

China-clay Industry.

In reply to Mr. Kelly, Capt. Crookshank said that in December, 1931, the number of wage-earners employer at mines and quarries in the china-clay industry was 3,150. The corresponding figure for December, 1935, was not yet available.

Standard and Specification.

Sir F. Fremantle asked the Minister of Health if he was satisfied with the quality of workmanship, design and equipment of the cheaper houses now being built, respectively, by local authorities and by private enterprise; and whether he would soon be able to approve a standard minimum qualitative specification for the purpose.

Sir K. Wood said he had no reason to suppose that satisfactory standards were not in general being maintained both by local authorities and by private enterprise, though there was, no doubt, in some respects room for improvement. With regard to the second part of the question, he assumed that his hon. friend had in mind the Joint Committee appointed at the instance of the National Federation of Building Trades' Employers, under the chairmanship of Sir Raymond Unwin, to consider the adoption of a standard of the kind mentioned for the voluntary use of the building industry. The conclusions of the Committee, which was an independent body, would not require his approval. He had, however, arranged for an officer of his Department to attend the deliberations of the Committee.

Memorial to King George V.

Mr. Hall Caine asked the Prime Minister whether he would consider making a national appeal for funds to purchase the site adjoining the Canning enclosure in Parliament-square for the purpose of making this an open space as a permanent memorial to His late Majesty King George.

Mr. Baldwin said his hon. friend might be sure that the whole question of the most appropriate memorial to His late Majesty would be most carefully considered.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BUILDING LAWS AND REGULATIONS—VII

By B. PRICE DAVIES, F.S.I., M.T.P.I.

(Author of "Estimating for Buildings and Public Works.")

REFRESHMENT HOUSES.

The sanitary accommodation for refreshment houses, etc., is provided for by Section 44 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (if operative). This is quoted, thus :—

"44. (1) *Where any inn, public-house, beer-house, eating-house, refreshment-house, or place of public entertainment, whether built before or after the commencement of this section, has no urinal belonging or attached thereto, the local authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner of the premises to provide and maintain thereon one or more proper and sufficient urinals in a suitable position.*"

It will be observed that this Section is very limited in its application and that only one sex is considered. If the annual granting of licences for buildings is done by Licensing Justices, they may require suitable sanitary accommodation for both sexes before renewing the licence. The above Section is intended for the accommodation of customers, and in that way it is additional to staff accommodation, which would be dealt with under the provisions of legislation previously quoted. Obviously, good sanitary accommodation and washing facilities for both sexes are commonsense requirements in any modern refreshment house.

STORAGE OF FOOD.

Associated with sanitary accommodation of shops, warehouses, workshops, factories and dairies is Section 72 of the Public Health Act of 1925. This stipulates precautions against contamination of food stored for sale, and direct access from the food store to a sanitary convenience is forbidden. This can be overcome by means of an intervening cloakroom or closed lobby, either of which should have its own ventilation to open air. It is distinctly stated in the Section that offensive odours from a sanitary convenience must not penetrate into the room.

The Section goes further, and paragraphs (1). (2) and (7) of the Section are quoted, as follow :—

"72. (1) *This section applies to any room, not being a room to which the Factory and Workshop Act,* 1901, *as amended by any subsequent enactment or any regulation made under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act,* 1907, *applies, in which food is prepared for sale, or in which any food, other than food contained in receptacles, so closed as to exclude all risk of contamination, is sold or is stored or kept with a view to future sale.*

"(2) *The occupier of any room to which this section applies shall not permit the room to be used for the purpose of selling, preparing, storing, or keeping any food unless the following requirements are complied with, that is to say:—*

"(*a*) *No sanitary convenience shall be in the room or shall communicate directly therewith, or shall be so placed that offensive odours therefrom can penetrate to the room;*

"(*b*) *No cistern for the supply of water to the room shall be in direct communication with or discharge directly into any sanitary convenience;*

"(*c*) *No outlet for the ventilation of any drain shall be in the room, and if there is in the room any inlet or opening into any drain, that inlet or opening shall be efficiently trapped;*

"(*d*) *The room shall not be used as a sleeping place, and no sleeping place shall communicate directly with the room in such manner as to cause unreasonable risk of contamination to food in the room;*

"(*e*) *The room shall, except in the case of a room used as a cold store, be adequately ventilated.*

(7) *In this section the expression 'food' includes every article used for food or drink by man other than drugs or water, and any article which ordinarily enters into or is used in the composition or preparation of human food, and flavouring matters and condiments;*

'room' includes any shop, shed, store, outbuilding or cellar;

'sanitary convenience' includes urinals, water-closets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits, and any similar convenience."

Paragraph (7) is of interest in relation to the use of a shop, warehouse or factory building, and the definition of "sanitary convenience" is useful for many classes of buildings. Note that the word "includes" allows other offices, such as slop-closets, to be regarded as sanitary conveniences, for the definition does not limit the use of the term to the offices stated in the Section.

The definition of the term "food" is also of interest, but the opening part of the Section precludes its application to "food contained in receptacles so closed as to exclude all risk of contamination." Tinned goods would therefore be examples of goods to which the provisions of this Section do not apply. It is also stated that the food referred to in the Section is that "sold or is stored or kept with a view to future sale." Food which is being "prepared for sale" is included.

SALE OF MEAT.

The construction of shops, etc., for the storage of food is also affected by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, issued under provisions of the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act of 1907, but in this instance they apply to meat only.

In these regulations, poultry and fish are not mentioned as coming within the definition of "meat," and "room" includes a shop, cellar, passage or other space forming the whole or part of a building other than a slaughter-house.

Section 20 of the Regulations, as far as shop construction is concerned, contains provisions very similar to those already quoted from Section 72 of the Public Health Act of 1925, and for meat storage the Regulations of 1924 apply, and not the Section 72 referred to.

Parts IV and V of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, have some further provisions with regard to butchers' shops, and extracts are quoted, thus :—

"19. *A person selling meat or exposing or offering meat for sale from any stall*

(*a*) *shall keep his name and address legibly painted or inscribed on such stall in some conspicuous position;*

(*b*) *shall cause such stall (if not placed in an enclosed and covered market place) to be suitably covered over and to be screened at the sides and back thereof in such a manner as to prevent mud, filth or other contaminating substance being splashed or blown from the ground upon any meat on the stall;*

(*c*) *shall cause every counter, slab, vessel or other article on or in which meat is placed for sale and all knives and other implements used in connection with the meat to be thoroughly cleansed after use and to be kept at all times in a cleanly condition;*

(*d*) *shall take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to guard against the contamination of the meat by flies;*

(*e*) *shall not place or cause to be placed any meat on, or within eighteen inches of, the ground or floor, unless the meat is placed in a closed cupboard or other adequately protected space not less than nine inches from the ground or floor;*

(*f*) *shall cause all trimmings, refuse and rubbish to be placed in properly covered receptacles kept for the purpose apart from any meat intended for sale.*

"20. (1) *The occupier of any room in which any meat is sold or exposed for sale or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale or with a view to future sale, and any person who knowingly lets any room or suffers any room to be occupied for such purpose shall cause the following provisions to be complied with:—*

(*a*) *No urinal, water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ashpit or other like sanitary convenience shall be within such room or shall communicate directly therewith, or shall be otherwise so placed that offensive odours therefrom can penetrate to such room;*

(*b*) *No cistern for supplying water to such room shall be in direct communication with or directly discharge into any such sanitary convenience;*

(*c*) *No drain or pipe for carrying off fæcal or sewage matter shall have any inlet or opening within such room unless it is efficiently trapped;*

(*d*) *No such room shall be used as a sleeping place, and, so far as may be reasonably necessary to prevent risk of the infection or contamination of any such meat as aforesaid, no sleeping place shall communicate directly with such room;*

(*e*) *Except in the case of a room used as a cold store, adequate means of ventilation shall be provided.*

"(2) *The occupier of any such room shall not cause or suffer any refuse or filth, whether solid or liquid, to be deposited or to accumulate therein except so far as may be reasonably necessary for the proper carrying on of the trade or business.*

"(3) *Such occupier shall cause the walls and ceiling of such room to be whitewashed, cleansed or purified as often as may be necessary to keep them in a proper state.*

"(4) *Such occupier and every other person engaged in such room shall observe due cleanliness in regard to such room and all articles, apparatus and utensils therein.*

"(5) *The occupier of any such room*

(*a*) *shall take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to guard against the contamination of the meat therein by flies and shall cause the meat to be so placed as to prevent mud, filth or other contaminating substance being splashed or blown thereon;*

(*b*) *shall not permit any gut-scraping, tripe-cleaning or household washing to be carried on therein;*

(*c*) *shall cause every counter, slab, vessel or other article on or in which meat is placed for sale and all knives and other implements used in connection with the meat to be thoroughly cleansed after use and to be kept at all times in a cleanly condition;*

(*d*) *shall cause all trimmings, refuse and rubbish to be placed in properly covered receptacles kept for the purpose apart from any meat intended for sale.*"

Some of these sub-sections may not at first glance appear to be necessary from a constructional point of view. When they are examined, however, it will be found that indirectly they do seriously affect the planning and arrangement of shop premises. There is a sense of division of various purposes in them which naturally reacts upon the design of a shop.

South African Building Progress.

With less unemployment and more active building going on, this has been one of the greatest years of building South Africa has ever known, states *South Africa*. The amounts which public bodies, private firms and citizens have planned to spend on buildings have been sensational at Johannesburg, and even at Cape Town they are more spectacular than those of Durban. Roughly, this is how the three chief cities of the Union stood at the end of 1935 : Johannesburg, £6,000,000; Cape Town, £2,500,000; Durban, £1,140,000.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

REVIEW OF EXHIBITS—I.

THE BIRMINGHAM SECTION.

THE British Industries Fair will open at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, and at the White City and Olympia, London, on Monday next, February 17. The interest of the building trade and of public works contractors is, naturally, concentrated on the "Heavy Section" at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, where, we learn, all available space has been sold, including that provided by the extensions since the last Exhibition. We also understand that a large number of buyers, from both home and foreign markets, have expressed their intention to visit the Fair.

Following are preliminary notes on some of the displays:—

Electrical Goods.

BAKELITE, LTD., are showing at Stand C.B. 508 a representative range of their own materials and also a number of articles made from these materials. Moulded articles will include door furniture, lavatory seats, electric lighting fittings and accessories, a 30-amp. moulded switch and fuse-box, etc. Various grades of "Trefoil" laminated sheet material for silent gears and electrical insulation purposes and gears and machined parts made from this material will be shown. The exhibit will also include decorative sheet material, insulating varnishes, oil-soluble resins, etc.

MESSRS. GENT AND CO., LTD., have an interesting display of electrical clocks and systems of luminous call for hospitals, hotels and marine purposes. This latter system is largely displacing the bell system, and Messrs. Gent have supplied 1,685 fittings and over 2,500 indicator lamps to the passenger accommodation on the "Queen Mary." On the stand (C.B. 606) is a large cut-out, with demonstration equipment, which explains the system.

A comprehensive range of electrical equipment will be found on Stand C.B. 306, where MESSRS. J. H. TUCKER AND CO., LTD., display lampholders and switches of new design. Many improvements have been made since the previous Fair, which, added to particularly strong construction, make the gear on this stand worthy of close inspection.

Gas, Electrical and Kitchen Equipment.

This is one of the most valuable and comprehensive sections. Great strides have been made by the various interests. A great improvement has been made both in the design of equipment and in increased efficiency. The BRITISH GAS FEDERATION have undertaken the organisation of an industrial exhibit and a central information bureau. The industrial exhibit illustrates the development of modern town gas-fired furnaces to meet the needs of present-day manufacturing technique. The Federation has arranged a joint Gas Conference for Tuesday-Thursday, February 25-27, under the presidency of the Earl of Dudley.

ASCOT GAS WATER HEATERS, LTD., show on Stand C.A. 505/404 the latest models of their "Ascot" multi-point gas water-heaters. This type of heater gives hot water simply by turning a tap. The larger sizes will supply bath, basin and sink, while smaller sizes may be had for one or other of these purposes. The process is automatic and non-storage, and there is no waste of gas or water. Of neat appearance and well finished in white vitreous enamel, these heaters do not detract from the appearance of the room in which they are fitted. They are particularly suitable for installation in blocks of flats.

BURSLEM'S PATENTS, LTD., show on Stand C.B. 707 a combined clothes washer, dryer, wringer and house cleaner, which, operated either by gas or electricity, is a most useful fitment for the better-class house and flat. This "Atmos" unit consists of a boiler made of copper, heavily hand-tinned on the inner surface, fitted in an enamelled steel casing and equipped with a special steam-proof condenser lid. A table-top surmounts this lid, and at the side is a wringer. Beneath the boiler is a small electric motor which injects air under constant pressure into the boiler. By this means, efficient washing, bluing or dyeing may be done. By a simple adjustment this motor may be converted to a dryer, warmed air being injected. This ingenious and effective machine may be seen at the Fair, as well as the "Dotic" combined electric water heater and softener.

A new combined refrigerator and kitchen cabinet, called the "Fridgedom," will be shown on Stand A. 706 by KITCHENDOM, LTD. This refrigerator is operated on the dry-absorption process. There are no moving parts, no mechanism, no noise, no wear, no tear and no oiling, and no attention or service is required after purchase. The same modern methods of production applied to "Kitchendom" cabinets are applied to the "Fridgedom," and arrangements have been made whereby the refrigerator can be combined with any number of "Kitchendom" units to make a "Fridgedom" cabinet.

MESSRS. MIRRLEES, BICKERTON AND DAY, LTD., display on Stand A. 434 the "Mirrlees-Combustioneer" automatic stoker, of which two examples will be shown. The first of these is for central heating duties and will be shown fitted to a standard central heating boiler, this boiler being cut in section to show clearly the details of the application. These stokers operate on the underfeed principle, and it is claimed that smokeless combustion is achieved by their use. Other exhibits on this stand will consist of productions of the associated concern, the Mirrlees Watson Co., Ltd., of Glasgow. Among these will be various types of pumps for use in heating systems, and an example of a self-priming type will be exhibited in operation raising water from a tank in the floor.

PRIOR BURNERS, LTD., show on Stand 405 an automatic coal stoker firing a Ruston-Hornsby vertical steam boiler operating a feed pump. The makers claim that a saving of anything from 25 to 50 per cent. in running costs are effected by installing a "Prior Mastoker" or a "Prior Junior." There is a range of models to suit all types of plant.

Working demonstrations will be given on four different models of the comprehensive range of porcelain-enamelled combination cooking and water-heating grates made by the TRIPLEX FOUNDRY CO., LTD. These include the "Triplex," the "Tweenie," "Greybridge" and "Workwell" grates, which cover the domestic requirements for large or small houses. A new exhibit will be the "No. 7 Tweenie," the manufacture of which has just started. In this model the oven and fire are larger, and the oven door is made in one piece instead of two. The stand in question is B. 505/404.

Architects should pay a visit to the stand (D. 413/314) of MESSRS. HENRY WIGGIN AND CO., LTD. This firm has a full-size kitchen erected to the design of Mr. Frederick Barber, L.R.I.B.A., F.I.B.D., fitted with up-to-date equipment. The kitchen is fitted with a "Monel Metal" sink unit, of which this firm makes a wide range of models. The unit fitted in this kitchen has a bowl of ample size for domestic purposes, joined rigidly to double drainboards and a splashback. There are no loose fittings and no gaps through which water can leak. The sink unit is mounted on a cabinet which fully encloses the space beneath both bowl and drainboards. "Monel Metal" is eminently suited for all working surfaces in the kitchen as it is rustproof, as strong as steel, and has no coating to wear off. Other examples of its use will be shown.

Concrete and Contracting Plant.

A new petrol-driven road-breaker, shown by MESSRS. GEORGE COHEN, SONS AND CO., LTD., on Stand D. 915, should interest contractors and highways surveyors. This tool is completely self-contained and is operated by a two-stroke petrol engine. All the advantages of compressed-air tools are claimed for it, with the additional advantages of the absence of compressor or hose, and a running cost stated to be only one-third of the compressed-air tool. This "Warsop" tool can be carried and operated by one man and is claimed to be a thoroughly efficient engineering job.

The principal exhibit of the CHASESIDE ENGINEERING CO., at Stand D. 825/724, will be their new model, a "Hi-Lift" light mobile shovel with ¾-yd. scoop. The function of Chaseside shovels is the handling and loading of coal, coke, quarried stone, gravel, loose chemicals, clay, stiff tarmacadam, and so forth. These materials can be dealt with at speeds up to 40 tons or so an hour, yet, so it is stated, at an all-in cost, even including depreciation, of a penny or so per ton. Other handling equipment is also made, including a light runabout crane, a rail-truck shunter, and so forth. All are petrol-driven. The "Hi-Lift" itself normally loads up 9 ft. high, but a special model permits a loading height of 11 ft. 3 in. An interesting point is the use of electric welding in the superstructure of all "Chaseside" shovels in place of riveting.

E. BOYDELL AND CO., LTD., will again show the Muir-Hill "Go-anywhere Dumper," and the Muir-Hill "Model 45" loading shovel, at their stand. The former machine, we are informed, is becoming a standard item of equipment among builders engaged on housing estate contracts. The machine is designed for short-haul transport over unmade ground, and finds manifold uses

The "MUIR-HILL" Dumper and Loading Shovel at Work.

in this direction. The machine is designed for heavy duty and is of first-class construction throughout. An instantaneous tip is ensured, the maximum discharge angle being 90 deg., while the driver faces the load and the direction of travel. The Muir-Hill "Model 45" loading shovel has also many original and interesting features in its design. The cantilever construction adopted gives the machine balance, greater stability and penetrating power, and low overall height.

The LINER CONCRETE MACHINERY Co. will show on Stand B.503/402 a selection of their concrete-making and tile-and-slab-making plant. Included are the Liner "Junior" tilting drum concrete mixer in 5/3½ and 7/5 sizes; a selection of rotary-drum concrete mixers; roller-pan mixers in 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes; a portable engine-driven sawbench; an engine-driven hoist with mast; and a portable engine-driven brick-breaker. A wide variety of concrete vibrators, concrete slab-block and brick machines, and roof and wall tile machines are on view, as well as a good range of concrete moulds for kerbs, flags, radius kerbs, quadrants, fence posts, pipes, cable covers, edgings, air grate, copings and garden ornaments.

Paints, etc., and Spray Plant.

POWELL, DUFFRYN ASSOCIATED COLLIERIES, LTD., show at Stand A. 230 various by-products of British coal manufactured by themselves. The stand will be of modern design. "Presotim," a decorative wood preservative for both interior and exterior use; "Presomet," a bituminous black paint for metal-work protection against corrosion; "Synthaprufe," the waterproofing and jointing material of many uses; and "Synthatar," a road dressing which is impervious to the strongest sun and does not "bleed," are among the goods and materials shown. "Synthaflex," a mastic for waterproofing concrete roofs, etc., is also to be seen.

B.E.N. PATENTS, LTD., will display on Stand B. 732 a representative selection of "B.E.N." air compressors and spray painting machines and equipment, from a small outfit that can be carried by hand to larger multi-gun spray sets, portable and fixed, for industrial purposes. The spraying equipment exhibits include various types of spray guns for gravity, suction and pressure feed, together with all fittings necessary for high-grade spray finishing work. A range of garage servicing equipment includes single- and two-stage air-compressors for tyre inflation, pressure greasing, operating car lifts, etc., a high-pressure car-washer, 2½-ton hydraulic jack, flex-shaft sanding and polishing machine, sparking plug cleaner, lining tool and various air fittings and connections.

Miscellaneous.

THE BRITISH OXYGEN CO., LTD., show on Stand D. 511/410 demonstrations of their oxy-acetylene welding and cutting plant. Many plumbers have adopted bronze welding of light-gauge copper pipes, which particularly commends itself for installations in large buildings such as public institutions, blocks of offices, flats and large houses where there are many floors and where the system in which the whole of the waste piping can be arranged in internal shafts for inspection. Joints made by the bronze-welding process are leak-proof and are capable of withstanding considerable pressure even higher than those of the pipes themselves. The smooth interiors of the joints permit the contents of the pipes to flow unhindered. Architects will be welcomed on the stand as well as contractors and plumbers, for the experience of the company's experts in the applications of oxy-acetylene welding for jointing pipes and sheet metal is at their service.

Metal trim and pressed steel door-frames are tending to displace their counterparts in wood, due to the fact that, whilst comparing favourably with the cost of wood, they cannot warp or shrink, and are far more hygienic. On Stand B. 707 (JOSEPH SANKEY AND SONS, LTD.) will be shown some representative door-frames, together with specimens of metal trim, i.e., pressed steel skirting, picture rails, corner beads, window cills, window linings, cornices, architraves, etc., etc. Anyone interested in the construction of buildings of any description should not miss seeing this interesting exhibit. There will also be on show "Sankey" patent corrugated panel radiators, which, though low in price, have the technical advantages of "Panel" heating by virtue of their unbroken surface and high radiant heat emission, which is nearly 100 B.T.U.'s per sq. ft. of projected face area.

What are claimed to be the lightest and most satisfactory scaffold fittings will be shown by the MILLS SCAFFOLD CO., LTD., on Stand B. 713. Made of high tensile spring steel, heat treated, these fittings are easily fixed and have no loose parts to fall out. There is a 90 deg. clip for right-angle connection. The stand also displays other examples of this company's patented fittings.

SILENCERS ON ROAD DRILLS.

During the repaving of Wilton-road, Westminster, in October last, opportunity was taken to carry out a further test, under the direction of the Westminster City Engineer, of road drills fitted with silencers. Nine makers were each invited to bring two drills fitted with their silencers, and the contractors for the paving works supplied unsilenced drills. In order that the relative loudness of the noises emitted by the ten pairs of drills should be scientifically recorded, the Works Committee to the City Council invited and received the assistance of the National Physical Laboratory, and have received a report from its director on the measured results.

The conclusions arrived at by the Works Committee are as follow: "Athough the amount of noise reduction by use of silencers is still somewhat meagre, it is, we think, gratifying evidence of progress made that a number of the machines included in the test secured that reduction without loss of efficiency. . . . The importance of the subject induces us to report to the Council in the hope that makers of silencers will continue their efforts in the perfecting of a silencer which will give a greater measure of relief from noise whilst retaining undiminished efficiency. We propose to give makers an opportunity in the course of the next twelve months to give a further demonstration of their machines, and in the meantime we shall consider the advisability of laying a special area of concrete for the purpose in order to ensure precisely similar conditions for all competitors."

Water Pollution Research.

A summary of current literature on this subject for January, 1936, is now issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (price 2s., annual subscription 24s. net, post free). The abstracts, which are published monthly, are prepared by the Water Pollution Research staff of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Author and subject indexes are included in the December issue of each year.

Import Duties Advisory Committee.

The Import Duties Advisory Committee give notice of applications for an increase in the rate of drawback in respect of linseed oil used in the manufacture of the various classes of goods specified in the Import Duties (Drawback) (No. 21) Order, 1934 (Schemes II and IV). The Committee also give notice that they have under consideration the rates of import duty applicable to vitreous enamels and frits. Any representations which interested parties may desire to make in regard to these commodities should be addressed in writing to the Secretary, Import Duties Advisory Committee, Caxton House (West Block), Tothill-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, not later than February 20 in the case of linseed oil, and not later than February 27 in the case of the other commodities.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUCTIONEERS.

THE ninth annual dinner of the National Association of Auctioneers, House Agents, Rating Surveyors and Valuers was held on February 7, at the Hotel Metropole, W.C.2. The chair was occupied by the President, Councillor J. Talbot Nanson. Among those present were Sir Reginald Clarry, the Mayor of Scarborough, Messrs. W. T. Curtis-Wilson, N. Dayer Smith, F. G. Moore, R. Firth, E. J. Michaux, A. E. Sockett and Captain A. H. Sockett, general secretary.

After the loyal toast, Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, Bart., proposed the toast of the Association. He said it had been founded in 1924 and had had an increasing membership ever since. Every care was taken to ensure that only bona-fide practitioners were admitted.

The Association, he continued, had played an important part in trying to bring about a much needed reform in the present laws relating to the issue of auctioneers', house agents' and valuers' licences. The haphazard method of issuing those licences had resulted in great harm to the good name of the profession. Last year a Select Committee of the House of Lords inquired into the question and after careful consideration issued a report recommending drastic alterations in the present system. The Association had produced a draft Registration Bill for consideration by Parliament which incorporated all the recommendations of the Select Committee. One of its most important features related to the establishment of a Fidelity Guarantee Fund. The Bill would come before the House of Commons shortly and he was certain that it would reach the Statute Book.

In reply, the President said that the Association was in a flourishing condition from every standpoint. The public was well served by organisations such as theirs. The National Association guaranteed that its members were men of integrity who were well qualified to carry out the business with which they were entrusted by the public. Referring to the Registration Bill, the speaker said that the Association was entitled to the credit of being the first body in the profession to draft a Bill upon the recommendations of the Select Committee.

Mr. Handel Wilde proposed the toast of the "Immediate Past President," and presented Councillor J. W. Litten, the retiring president, with a companion set in recognition of his valuable services. Councillor J. W. Litten responded suitably.

The toast of the "Visitors and Ladies" was proposed by Mr. A. E. Mullett and responded to by Mr. Claude W. Dennis and Mrs. C. H. Horton, of Manchester.

TRADE NEWS

Copper Water Service Systems.

During the recent frosty weather the strength of the new "Yorkshire" joint has attracted, so we learn, a great deal of attention. The excellent service of the "Yorkshire" fitting under frost conditions (tubes cannot draw out of the fitting) speaks well for this new type of joint.

Motor Company's Capital Increase.

At an extraordinary general meeting of Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., the ordinary share capital of the company was increased from 450,000 ordinary shares of £1 each to 1,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, ranking for dividend, and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing ordinary share capital of the company. General Motors Corporation, as sole owners of the existing ordinary shares, are subscribing for these further ordinary shares at par. The object of this capital increase is to bring the issued capital of the company more into line with capital actually employed in the business, and to provide the necessary funds to finance the further expansion still in progress.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

BARKING.—Extensions.—Messrs. Edward Glenny and Sons, Ltd., 38, Ripple-road, Barking, are the contractors for extensions to the premises of Messrs. Dicky Bird's, Alfred-way. The architect is Mr. Leslie O. Beard. The floors are by the Truscon Precast.

BARKING. — Extensions. — We are informed by Messrs. Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., 26, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1, that they do not propose to acquire land in London-road for factory extensions, as stated in our last issue.

BATTERSEA.—Factory.—The application of Messrs. Lewis Rugg and Co., 12, Little College-street, S.W.1, for the erection of a factory upon a site in Church-road, has been approved.

BAYSWATER.—Houses.—A large site in Gloucester-square, W.2, is being cleared preparatory to the erection of several houses. The architects are Messrs. T. P. Bennett and Son, F.R.I.B.A., 43, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

BECONTREE.—Houses.—The Housing and Public Health Committee of the L.C.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. John Knox (Bristol), Ltd., Coronation-road, Bristol, to erect 204 houses at the Council's Becontree estate at £120,557.

BLOOMSBURY.—Site.—The Institute of Medical Psychology of the University of London, Gower-street, W.C.1, has acquired a large site in Store-street, W.C.1, where it is proposed to build a block of research laboratories.

BRENTFORD. — Factory. — Messrs. John Laing and Son, Ltd., Mill Hill, N.W.7, are to build a factory and offices on the Great West-road, at the junction with Clayponds-lane, for Messrs. Simmonds Aerocessories, Ltd., Shell-Mex House, Strand, W.C.2. The plans have been prepared by Mr. G. A. Warren, 30, Langham-gardens, North Wembley.

BRENTWOOD. — Building. — The Essex C.C. are inviting tenders for a new police station and courts, from plans prepared by Mr. J. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Chelmsford.

BRIXTON-ROAD.—Building.—An important site, available through the widening of Brixton-road, has just been sold for building purposes at £60,000. Preliminary arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. J. Trevor and Son, 32, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

BROMPTON. — Warehouse. — Messrs. Harrods propose to erect a bakery and warehouse on the site of 20-38, Montpelier-street, a short distance south of Montpelier-square, with a frontage to Montpelier-street of about 170 ft. Mr. Louis Blanc, L.R.I.B.A., is the staff architect.

CANONBURY PARK. — Flats. — Messrs. Gee, Walker and Slater, Ltd., Fitzmaurice-place, Berkeley-square, W.1, have secured the contract for a block of flats in Halton-road. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Alan Brace, F.R.I.B.A., 88, Gower-street, W.C.1. The site is being excavated by the Lea Valley Excavation and Demolition Co., Ltd., Cheshunt.

CHESTERFIELD-STREET. — Flats. — No contracts yet placed for the flats, shops and garages to be erected at 7-17, Chesterfield-street, and 1-6, Chesterfield-gardens. The architect is Mr. Fernand Billerey, 20, Grosvenor-place, W.1.

CLERKENWELL.—Rebuilding.—Of large factory and warehouse premises in Great Sutton-street, E.C., is to take place as soon as demolition works are completed. The contractors are Messrs. A. Class and Sons, 80, Chapel-street, Islington, N. The architect is Mr. H. A. Wright, 35, Pentonville-road, N.1.

COCKFOSTERS. — Shops. — Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A., 9-13, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1, have submitted plans for a parade of 12 shops with flats over on a site adjoining the Tube station.

COLINDALE. — Alterations.—And additions are to be made to the tramway depot, Edgware-road, N.W.9, for the L.P.T.B., 55, Broadway, S.W.1. The Board's chief architect is Mr. S. A. Heaps, L.R.I.B.A.

CROYDON. — Building. — The First National Housing Trust, Ltd., are to sell to the Corporation land at the north-west corner of the estate adjoining Lodge-lane, originally scheduled as a site for a swimming-pool, and also land for a library. The proposed site for the library adjoins Lodge-lane and the village centre.

EAST HAM.—Stores.—The London Co-operative Society, Ltd., 54, Maryland-street, Stratford, E., have acquired the site of 355-357, Barking-road, for new premises. The work will be carried out under the direction of the company's works manager, Mr. A. Hulbert, M.I.Struct.E., Gladdings-road, Ilford.

ENDELL-STREET. — Rebuilding. — No building contracts are yet placed for the new buildings to be erected on the site in Endell-street, Wilson-street and Castle-street. The architects are Messrs. Yates, Cook and Darbyshire, 43, Great Marlborough-street, W.1, and the work is for Messrs. Odhams, Ltd.

EPSOM.—Bath.—At a cost of £59,281, a swimming bath, capable of conversion into theatre to seat 1,000, is proposed by the Epsom and Ewell U.D.C.

FINSBURY.—Public-House.—To be called "The Clothworkers' Arms" public-house, 52, Arlington-street, E.C., owned by the Cannon Brewery Co., Ltd., 160, St. John-street, E.C.1, is to be rebuilt at a cost of £4,500. No contracts placed.

GOLDERS GREEN. — Synagogue. — The Council of the North-West Reform Synagogue is to erect a new synagogue in Alyth-gardens, N.W.11. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Wills and Kaula, 21, Southampton-street, W.C.1.

GREAT MARLBOROUGH - STREET. — Building.—Mr. W. Hendren Winder, 10, Kingly-street, W.1, is the architect for a restaurant, garage and showrooms, etc., at Nos. 16 and 17, Ramilles-place.

GREENWICH. — Building.—The application of Messrs. Johnson's Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Horseferry House, Horseferry-road, S.W.1, for the erection of a building at 67, Deptford-green, Greenwich, has been approved by the L.C.C.

GROSVENOR - PLACE. — Flats. — Mr. Fernand Billerey, 20, Grosvenor-place, W.1, is the architect for flats and offices to be erected at 36-46, Grosvenor-place, and 15-19, Hobart-place. No contracts placed.

GUILDFORD - STREET. — Home.—Messrs. Slater and Moberly, 46, Berners-street, W.1, are the architects for the erection of a nurses' home in connection with the National Hospital, at Nos. 47-51.

HACKNEY.—Dwellings.—The L.C.C. has recommended £74,550 for the erection of two blocks of dwellings on the Upper Clapton-road site.

HARROW.—Flats.—Messrs. G. E. Clare and Son, 15, College-road, Harrow, are the architects for 80 flats and lock-up garages to be erected in Marsh-lane. The plans have been passed by the Council.

HARROW-ROAD. — Centre. — The Paddington B.C. are proposing £17,675 for the erection of a maternity and child welfare centre at Harrow-road, W.

HENDON. — Shops.—The L.C.C. recommend land on the Edgware-road frontage of Watling estate be let on lease to Mr. L. L. Catsell for the erection of shops with flats over.

HENDON.—Baths.—The T.C. has accepted the tender of Messrs. E. S. Moss, Ltd., Brent-street, Hendon, N.W., at £11,329, for the reconstruction of the West Hendon Open-Air Swimming Baths. The plans have been prepared by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. A. C. Knight, M.I.C.E.

HOLBORN.—Building.—The B.C. has approved in principle the scheme for the improvement of Dog and Duck Yard, as indicated in the sketch plan of Messrs. Lander, Bedells and Crompton, 6, John-street, W.C.1.

HOLBORN.—Flats.—Messrs. Robin Hamp and Green, solicitors, 19, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1, have forwarded to the B.C. plans of a proposal to erect garages with a block of 32 flats over in place of the existing building on the north-eastern side of Ormond-yard.

HOLBORN.—Housing.—The B.C. has approved the scheme by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the proposed housing scheme in Robert-street, next to John's-mews.

HOUNDSDITCH.—Offices.—In our issue of January 31, we stated that new showrooms were to be erected on the site of Nos. 5, 6 and 7, and 12 and 14, Duke-street, E.C.1, for Messrs. J. A. Phillips, 24, Pall Mall, S.W.1. This, we understand, is incorrect, as Mr. J. A. Phillips is acting on behalf of a client.

ILFORD.—School.—The Ilford E.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. G. H. Miller and Co., Ltd., Sheridan Works, Thorpe-road, E.7, for the erection of the new school at the junction of Aldborough-road and Eastern-avenue, Newbury Park. The plans have been prepared by Mr. L. E. J. Reynolds, Borough Surveyor.

KENTON.—School.—The Middlesex C.C. are inviting tenders for a new elementary school in Vista-way.

KILBURN.—Enlargement.—The Middlesex C.C. are inviting tenders for the enlargement of the Grammar School in Salusbury-road, N.W.6.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. — Depository. —Messrs. Bentall and Co., Ltd., Clarence-street, Kingston-on-Thames, are to build a furniture depository in Cromwell-road. The contractors are Messrs. John Mowlem and Co., Ltd., Ebury Bridge Works, S.W.1. The architects are Sir Aston Webb and Son, 19, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. — Premises.—Messrs. Hodgson's Kingston Brewery, Ltd., Eden-street, Kingston-on-Thames, propose to build a new public-house, to be called "The Cardinal," at the junction of Hollybush-road and Tudor-avenue. Plans have been prepared by the company's architect but no contracts placed.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. — Shops.—The T.C. has passed plans for Messrs. G. T. Crouch, Ltd., 145a, London-road, Kingston, for 38 shops and offices in Eden-street and Union-street.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. — Alterations. —The T.C. has passed plans for Mr. W. A. C. Ball for alterations to 48-58, 70-77, 180-187 add 182-189, Norbiton Hill.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. — Reconstruction.—Mr. J. W. Spink, architect, 20, London-road, Kingston, has prepared the plans for the reconstruction of the warehouse at 146, Acre-road.

LAMBETH.—Rebuilding.—The L.C.C. has recommended a strip of land forming part of the Tyers-street area, Lambeth, and adjoining the "George and Dragon" public-house, be sold to Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid and Co., Ltd., Stag Brewery, S.W.1, for rebuilding of the public-house.

LEICESTER-SQUARE. — Alterations.—Are to be carried out at the Queen's Hotel, and a news cinema and restaurant are to be incorporated in the scheme. Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A., 9-13, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1, in conjunction with Mr. Cecil Masey, F.R.I.B.A., 15, Caroline-street, W.C.1, are the architects. Messrs. Griggs & Son, Ltd., 100, Victoria-street, S.W.1, are the contractors.

LEYTON.—Flats.—Messrs. White and Mileson, 160, High-road, Loughton, are the architects for the conversion of 35, Queen's-road into two flats, and erect two blocks of three and nine flats respectively.

LEYTON.—Flats.—Mr. J. W. K. Codrington, L.R.I.B.A., 483, Kingsland-road, E.8, is the architect for 35 flats and 30 cycle sheds on the land between Nos. 677 and 693, High-road, Leyton.

MARYLEBONE.—Dwellings.—The Housing and Public Health Committee of the L.C.C. have reported the acceptance of a tender of £31,025, submitted by Messrs. Rowley Bros., Ltd., Dunloe-avenue, Tottenham, N.17, for erecting a block of dwellings at Lilestone Estate, and laying out a children's playground.

MILE END-ROAD. — Garage. — Messrs. Lovegrove and Papworth, 374, Old-street, E.C.1, are the architects for a new garage building at Nos. 345-381.

MILL HILL.—Library.—The Hendon T.C. are to submit plans to the Minister of Health for the proposed branch library at Hartley-

avenue, N.W. The cost is estimated at £13,850. The architect is Mr. A. O. Knight, The Burroughs, N.W.4.

MITCHAM. — Houses. — The tender of Messrs. Truett and Steel, Ltd., 71, High-street, Thornton Heath, has been accepted by the Church Army Housing Society, Ltd., 55, Bryanston-street, W.1, for 51 houses on the site of the old Holborn Union schools in London-road. The architects are Messrs. A. and J. Soutar, 8, King William-street, W.C.2.

MORDEN.—Premises.—The L.C.C. has recommended two sites in Greenwrythe-lane and Middleton-road, St. Helier estate, be let on building lease to the Cornhill Estates, Ltd., for the erection of shop premises.

OLD BURLINGTON-STREET.—Offices.—Messrs. Irwin and Mutton, 8, Lower James-street, W.1, are the architects for a tailor's shop, workrooms and offices at 37-39, Savile-row, and 3-5, Old Burlington-street.

OXFORD-STREET.—Rebuilding.—Of part of the premises in Winsley-street, W.1, is proposed by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Ltd. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Yates, Cook and Darbyshire, 43, Great Marlborough-street, W.1. No contracts placed yet.

PADDINGTON.—Houses.—Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., 35, High-street, W.1, have the contract for a number of small-town houses on a site in Southwick-place and Radnor-place, W. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., 2, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

REGENT'S PARK. — Building. — Messrs. Marshall and Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A., 9-13, New Cavendish-street, W.1, are the architects, and Messrs. R. T. James and Partners, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2, are the consulting engineers, for the erection of a building at Carmelite-court.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Flats.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Marshall and Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A., 9, New Cavendish-street, W.1, for a block of flats in Albert-road, and Frederick-street, N.W.8. No contracts placed.

STEPNEY.—Dwellings.—The B.C. has recommended the revised estimate of the Demolition and Construction Co., Ltd., 74, Victoria-street, S.W.1, amounting to £72,712, for the erection of 119 dwellings and incidental works upon the Branch-road site. Messrs. Adshead and Ramsey, 46, Great Russell-street, W.C.1, are the architects.

TOTTENHAM COURT - ROAD.—Rebuilding.—Mr. Edward Maufe, F.R.I.B.A., 4, Pickering-place, S.W.1, is the architect for the rebuilding of Messrs. Heal and Son's premises in Alfred-mews, W.C.1.

UPPER GROSVENOR-STREET. — Flats.—Mr. Fernand Billerey, 20, Grosvenor-place, W.1, is the architect for flats at No. 46.

UPPER NORWOOD. — Additions. — The Croydon Corporation has passed plans by Messrs. Courage & Co., Ltd., Horsleydown-lane, S.E.1, for alterations and additions to the Cambridge Hotel, Westow Hill.

WADDON.—Factory.—Mr. A. B. Dailey, 202, Windsor House, Victoria-street, S.W.1, is the architect for a new factory and offices to be erected at 70-2, Stafford-road, Waddon.

WEST WICKHAM.—Estate.—Messrs. W. E. and S. Rumph, builders, Sevenoaks-road, Bromley Common, have acquired the Wood Lodge estate of 34 acres, which is to be developed on "Garden City" lines.

WEMBLEY. — Houses. — The U.D.C. has approved plans for the Salmon Estate, Ltd., Salmon-street, N.W.9, for 33 houses and 21 garages in Salmon-street.

WEMBLEY.—Hall.—The Wembley Central Halls, Ltd., 125, High-road, Wembley, are to have erected a central hall in Ealing-road.

WEMBLEY. — Church. — The U.D.C. has received an application from Mr. E. R. Evans, an behalf of Rev. Father Beckett, to erect a church and presbytery in Donnington-road.

WEMBLEY. — Extensions. — The U.D.C. has approved plans by the G.E.C. for extensions to factory, offices and research laboratories in East-lane.

WEMBLEY. — Hall. — The Park-lane Methodist Church are preparing to erect a Sunday school in Park-view, Tokyngton.

WEST WICKHAM.—Shops.—And flats are to be built on the Coney Hall estate off Croydon-road, to the plans of Messrs. Marshall and Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A., 9, New Cavendish-street, W.1. No contracts placed.

WIMBLEDON.—Flats.—Messrs. Chivelston, Ltd., are to build a block of high-class flats at Parkside, S.W. The contractors are Messrs. Griggs and Son, Ltd., 100, Victoria-street, S.W.1. The architect is Mr. Ernest Schaufelberg, 106, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

WIMBLEDON. — Flats. — The Harold Samuel Properties, Ltd., 15, Stratton-street, W.1, are proposing to erect a block of 90 flats in Langham-road and Wyke-road. Mr. C. Prangnell, architect to the company, has prepared the plans. Some contracts for the work are not being dealt with until a later stage.

WOOLWICH. — Offices. — Mr. Andrew Mather, Leicester Square-chambers, W.C.2, is the architect for a new three-story block of offices to be erected on the site of 47-50, Artillery-place. No contracts settled.

WOOLWICH.—Alterations.—The L.C.C. has recommended £32,700 for alteration of hostels at Avery-hill training college.

NEW CINEMAS

BIRKENHEAD. — Associated British Cinemas, Ltd., 30, Golden-square, W.1, are to rebuild the Scala Cinema. The staff architect is Mr. W. R. Glen, F.R.I.A.S.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. A. W. Rogers, of Colinton, Birmingham-road, Wylde Green, has acquired a site from the corporation at the junction of Bristol-road and Spring-vale for the erection of a cinema.

CHESTER.—The contract for the erection of a news cinema on Swan-court and Foregate-street for Chester Times (Theatres, Ltd.), 3, Stanley-street, Liverpool, has been placed with Messrs. John Mayers, Sons and Co., Ltd., 4, Canal Side, Queen-street, Chester. Messrs. W. and Segar Owen, F.R.I.B.A., Palmyra-square Chambers, Warrington, are the architects.

CREWE.—Mr. A. Hand, of the "Kino," is to erect a cinema on a site in Earle-street.

CROSSGATES (FIFE).—Messrs. Kenyon and Sons are to erect a cinema and 12 lock-up shops at the junction of Crossgates-lane and Crossgates-road.

EASTBOURNE.—Town Planning Committee approved the erection of a cinema in Seaside-road for the Union Cinema Co., Ltd., 167, Wardour-street, W.1, but the council have not accepted the decision, and an appeal will be made. The architect is Mr. W. S. Trent, F.R.I.B.A., 123, Regent-street, W.1.

FINCHLEY.—T.C. approved plans for a cinema in High-road, North Finchley, for Denman Picture Houses, Ltd., 123, Regent-street, W.1. The architect is Mr. W. S. Trent, F.R.I.B.A., 123, Regent-street, W.1.

GLASGOW.—Plans have been prepared for a cinema at St. George's-road by Messrs. Laird and Napier, 219, St. Vincent-street.

GRAYS.—Plans have been approved for a cinema at Blackshotts-lane for Messrs. A. E. Abrahams, Ltd., 25, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1. The architects are Messrs. Frank Matcham and Co., 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

GREENWICH.—Plans for Mrs. O'Connor's cinema in Trafalgar-road have now received the approval of both the L.C.C. and the Greenwich B.C. There will be accommodation for about 2,000 people. Mr. Bertie Crewe, 75-77, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1, is the architect.

HENDON. — Mr. J. Owen Bond, F.R.I.B.A., 26, Tombland, Norwich, is architect for the erection of a cinema and car-park in the Burroughs, N.W.4. No contracts have been placed yet.

PLUMSTEAD.—Mr. Clifford A. Aish, L.R.I.B.A., 22, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2, is the architect for a cinema to be erected at the junction of High-street and Abery-street.

SEVENOAKS.—Sevenoaks Cinemas, Ltd., propose the erection of a cinema near Tubbs Hill Station. The architect for a previous cinema for this company was Mr. D. E. Nye, 54, Tufton-street, W.1.

SHEFFIELD. — The Associated News Theatres, Ltd., 147, Wardour-street, W.1, are to erect a cinema in Fargate. The architect is Mr. Cecil Masey, F.R.I.B.A., 15, Caroline-street, W.1.

ULVERSTON.—The Palladium Co. propose erecting a cinema. The architect is Mr. J. C. Derham, L.R.I.B.A., Empress Chambers, Church-street, Blackpool.

WHITBY.—Messrs. George M. Palframan and Mr. G. W. Marsden, of Whitby, are to erect a cinema on a site occupied by the Stepney Farm Garage, near the Happy Valley. The architect is Mr. J. R. Wallace, Northumberland-square, North Shields.

WIGAN.—The Odeon Circuit, Birmingham, have acquired a site in Station-road for the erection of a cinema to seat 2,020 people. The architect is Mr. Harry W. Weedon, A.R.I.B.A., Phœnix-chambers, 84, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

NEW COMPANIES

The particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 and 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies Registry.

C. E. Kits, Ltd. (309,118). Registered January 9. Cumberland Estate Office, Cumberland-road, Beckenham. Builders and estate developers, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

Richards Buntine, Ltd. (309,147). Registered January 9. 123a, Malden-road, Cheam. Demolition contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £500.

Edmund Johnson, Ltd. (309,164). Registered January 10. Builder and contractor. At Edward-street, London-road, Stoke-on-Trent. Nominal capital, £3,000.

G.B.B. Estates, Ltd. (309,167). Registered January 10. 41-3, Castle-street, Liverpool. Building contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £2,000.

Sparke & Stephens, Ltd. (309,187). Registered January 10. Stockport-road, Timperley, Cheshire. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £40,000.

P. Roydes & Co., Ltd. (309,182). Registered January 10. Builder and contractor. At 64, Hebers, Middleton. Nominal capital, £2,500.

Standen (Builders), Ltd. (309,317). Registered January 14. 9, Roxborough-road, Harrow. Builders, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

Swarland Building Co., Ltd. (309,292). Registered January 13. 34, Albert-street, Amble, Northumberland. Builders, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

Haine & Corry, Ltd. (309,061). Registered January 8. Builders' merchants. At 126-128, Southgate - street, Gloucester. Nominal capital, £5,000.

J. S. Wright & Co., Ltd. (309,551). Registered January 21. York House, Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Heating engineer and plumber. Nominal capital, £10,000.

A BUILDING PRICE BOOK.

Spons' Architects' and Builders' Pocket Price Book. London: E & F. N. Spon, Ltd. Price 5s. net.

This well-known publication is now in its sixty-third edition. In a short preface, its editor, Mr. Clyde Young, F.R.I.B.A., points out that though wages have risen from what they were in 1935, some materials have fallen in price, leaving the cost of building much about the same as last year. But, as he well says, markets continue to fluctuate, and it is necessary to obtain quotations and build up prices by using suitable constants for the labour. The book best serves its purpose when the architect or builder called upon to interview a client who may require some immediate guidance as to probable cost takes it with him for consultation if necessary. To the majority of our readers it needs no further introduction.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

AS AND FROM 1st FEBRUARY, 1936.

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Crafts-men.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/6	1/1½
Abergavenny	1/6	1/1½
Abingdon	1/5	1/0½
Accrington	1/6½	1/2
Aldeburgh	1/2½	11
Aldershot	1/3½	11½
Alfreton	1/6½	1/2
Alnwick	1/6	1/1½
Altrincham	1/6½	1/2
Amble	1/6	1/1½
Amersham	1/4½	1/0½
Ammanford	1/6½	1/2
Andover	1/3½	11½
Ardingley	1/4½	1/0½
Arundel	1/4	1/0
Ascot	1/4½	1/0½
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1/5	1/0½
Ashford (Kent)	1/3½	11½
Ashford (Middlesex)	1/5½	1/1½
Ashington	1/6	1/1½
Ashstead	1/5	1/0½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/6½	1/2
Aylesbury	1/4	1/0
Aylsham	1/3½	11½
Bagshot	1/3½	11½
Banbury	1/4	1/0
Barnsley	1/6½	1/2
Barnstaple	1/4½	1/0½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/6½	1/2
Barry	1/6½	1/2
Basingstoke	1/4	1/0
Bath	1/5½	1/1½
Batley	1/6½	1/2
Beaconsfield	1/4½	1/0½
Beccles	1/3	11½
Bedford	1/5½	1/1½
Berkhamsted	1/4	1/-
Berwick	1/5½	1/1½
Beverley	1/6½	1/2
Bexhill-on-Sea	1/4½	1/0½
Bideford	1/4½	1/0½
Biggleswade	1/4	1/-
Billericay	1/4	1/-
Birchington	1/4	1/-
Birkenhead	1/8‡	1/3½
Birmingham	1/6½	1/2
Bishop Auckland	1/6	1/1½
Bishops Stortford	1/5	1/0½
Blackburn	1/6½	1/2
Blackpool	1/6½	1/2
Blyth	1/6½	1/2
Bognor Regis	1/4	1/-
Bolton	1/6½	1/2
Bournemouth	1/5½	1/1½
Bracknell	1/4	1/-
Bradford	1/6½	1/2
Bradford-on-Avon	1/3½*	11½
Braintree	1/4½	1/0½
Brentwood	1/6	1/1½
Bridgwater	1/4½	1/0½
Bridlington	1/6	1/1½
Brighouse	1/6½	1/2
Brighton	1/5½	1/1½
Bristol	1/6½	1/2
Broadstairs	1/4	1/-
Bromsgrove	1/5½	1/1½
Buckley	1/6½	1/2
Bungay	1/3½	11
Burnham-on-Crouch	1/3	11½
Burnley	1/6½	1/2
Burslem	1/6½	1/2
Burton-on-Trent	1/6½	1/2
Bury	1/6½	1/2
Bury St. Edmunds	1/4	1/-
Buxton	1/6	1/1½
Byfleet	1/4½	1/0½
Cambridge	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4	1/-
Cardiff	1/6½	1/2
Carlisle	1/6½	1/2
Carnforth	1/6½	1/2
Castleford	1/6½	1/2
Caterham	1/5	1/0½
Chard	1/3½*	11½
Chatham	1/5	1/0½
Chelmsford	1/5	1/0½
Cheltenham	1/5	1/0½
Chepstow	1/5½	1/1½
Chertsey	1/5	1/0½
Chester	1/6½	1/2
Chesterfield	1/6½	1/2
Chichester	1/4	1/-
Chorley	1/6½	1/2
Cirencester	1/4*	1/-
Clacton	1/4½	1/0½
Cleveleys	1/6½	1/2
Clitheroe	1/6½	1/2
Cobham	1/5	1/0½
Colchester	1/5½	1/1½
Colwyn Bay	1/5½	1/1½
Congleton	1/6	1/1½
Coventry	1/6½	1/2
Cranbrook	1/3	11½
Cranleigh	1/3½	11½
Crawley	1/4½	1/0½
Crewe	1/5½	1/1½
Cromer	1/3½	11½
Crowborough	1/4½	1/0½
Cuckfield	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/6½	1/2
Darwen	1/6½	1/2
Daventry	1/5	1/0½
Deal	1/4	1/-
Denbigh	1/5	1/0½
Derby	1/6½	1/2
Devizes	1/3*	11½
Dewsbury	1/6½	1/2
Didcot	1/4½	1/0½
Diss	1/3	11½
Doncaster	1/6½	1/2
Dorchester	1/4*	1/-
Dorking	1/4½	1/0½
Dover	1/4	1/-
Dovercourt	1/4½	1/0½
Driffield	1/5	1/0½
Droitwich	1/5½	1/1½
Dudley	1/6½	1/2
Dunstable	1/4½	1/0½
Durham City	1/6½	1/2
Eastbourne	1/5½	1/1½
E.Glam.(Mon.Val.)	1/6	1/1½
East Grinstead	1/4½	1/0½
Edenbridge	1/4½	1/0½
Ely	1/3	11½
Epping	1/6½	1/2
Exeter	1/5½†	1/1½
Exmouth	1/4½	1/0½
Fakenham	1/3	11½
Falmouth	1/5	1/0½
Fareham	1/4	1/-
Faversham	1/3½	11½
Felixstowe	1/5	1/0½
Filey	1/5	1/0½
Fleetwood	1/6½	1/2
Flint	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/4	1/-
Frinton-on-Sea	1/4½	1/0½
Frome	1/3½*	11½
Gainsborough	1/5½	1/1½
Gateshead	1/6½	1/2
Gillingham	1/5	1/0½
Glossop	1/6½	1/2
Gloucester	1/5½†	1/1½
Godalming	1/4½	1/0½
Goole	1/6½	1/2
Gosport	1/5½	1/1½
Grantham	1/5	1/0½
Gravesend	1/6	1/1½
Gt. Yarmouth	1/4½	1/0½
Grimsby	1/6½	1/2
Guildford	1/4½	1/0½
Guilsborough	1/5	1/0½
Halifax	1/6½	1/2
Hanley	1/6½	1/2
Harpenden	1/5	1/0½
Harrogate	1/6½	1/2
Hartlepools	1/6½	1/2
Harwich	1/4½	1/0½
Haslemere	1/3½	11½
Hastings	1/4	1/0
Hatfield	1/5½	1/1½
Haywards Heath	1/4½	1/0½
Hednesford	1/6	1/1½
Hemel Hempstead	1/5½	1/1½
Henley	1/4½	1/0½
Hereford	1/4½*	1/0½
Herne Bay	1/4	1/0
Hertford	1/5½	1/1½
Heysham	1/6½	1/2
Hitchin	1/5	1/0½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/2½	11
Horley	1/4	1/-
Horsham	1/4	1/-
Horwich	1/6½	1/2
Huddersfield	1/6½	1/2
Hull	1/6½	1/2
Hunstanton	1/3	11½
Huntingdon	1/3½	11½
Ilfracombe	1/4½	1/0½
Ingatestone	1/4½	1/0½
Ipswich	1/5½	1/1½
Isle of Thanet	1/4	1/-
Isle of Wight	1/3½	11½
Keighley	1/6½	1/2
Kenilworth	1/6½	1/2
Kettering	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/5½	1/1½
King's Lynn	1/4	1/-
Kirkham	1/6½	1/2
Knowle	1/6	1/1½
Lancaster	1/6½	1/2
Leamington	1/6	1/1½
Leatherhead	1/5½	1/1½
Leeds	1/6½	1/2
Leicester	1/6½	1/2
Leighton Buzzard	1/3½	11½
Letchworth	1/5	1/0½
Lewes	1/3	11½
Lichfield	1/5½	1/1½
Lincoln	1/6½	1/2
Littlehampton	1/4	1/-
Liverpool	1/8‡	1/3½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/6½	1/2
London:		
12 m. radius	1/6*	1/3
12-15 m. radius	1/7½*	1/2½
Long Eaton	1/6½	1/2
Longton	1/6½	1/2
Loughborough	1/6½	1/2
Louth	1/5	1/0½
Lowestoft	1/4½	1/0½
Luton	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/6	1/1½
Maidenhead	1/5	1/0½
Maidstone	1/5	1/0½
Malvern	1/5	1/0½
Manchester	1/6½	1/2
Manningtree	1/3	11½
Mansfield	1/6½	1/2
March	1/3½	11½
Margate	1/4	1/-
Market Harborough	1/5½	1/1½
Matlock	1/5	1/0½
Melton-Constable	1/2½	11
Melton Mowbray	1/5½	1/1½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/6	1/1½
Middlesbrough	1/6½	1/2
Middleton	1/6½	1/2
Middlewich	1/5½	1/1½
Milford Haven	1/4½	1/0½
Morecambe	1/6½	1/2
Morley	1/6½	1/2
Mundesley	1/3½	11½
Nantwich	1/5½	1/1½
Newark-on-Trent	1/5½	1/1½
Newbury	1/4	1/-
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/6½	1/2
Newcastle-u-Lyme	1/6½	1/2
New Forest	1/3½	11½
Newmarket	1/4½	1/0½
Newport, Mon.	1/6½	1/2
Newport Pagnell	1/3½	11½
Northampton	1/6½	1/2
Norwich	1/6	1/1½
Nottingham	1/6½	1/2
Nuneaton	1/6½	1/2
Oakham	1/5	1/0½
Oldham	1/6½	1/2
Ormskirk	1/6½	1/2
Oxford	1/6	1/1½
Oxted	1/3½	11½
Paignton	1/6	1/1½
Peterborough	1/6	1/1½
Plymouth	1/6½†	1/2
Pontypridd	1/6	1/1½
Portsmouth	1/5½	1/1½
Port Talbot	1/6½	1/2
Preston	1/6½	1/2
Pulborough	1/3	11½
Ramsgate	1/4	1/-
Reading	1/5½	1/1½
Redditch	1/5½	1/1½
Redhill	1/4½	1/0½
Reigate	1/4½	1/0½
Retford	1/5	1/0½
Rickmansworth	1/6	1/1½
Ripon	1/5	1/0½
Rochdale	1/6½	1/2
Rochester	1/5	1/0½
Rugby	1/6½	1/2
Saffron Walden	1/3	11½
St. Albans	1/6	1/1½
St. Helens	1/6½	1/2
St. Neots	1/3½	11½
Salisbury City	1/3½*	11½
Salisbury Plain	1/3½*	11½
Sawbridgeworth	1/4½	1/0½
Saxmundham	1/2½	11
Scarborough	1/6	1/1½
Selby	1/6½	1/2
Sevenoaks	1/5	1/0½
Sheerness	1/4	1/-
Sheffield	1/6½	1/2
Shipley	1/6½	1/2
Shoeburyness	1/6	1/1½
Shoreham	1/5	1/0½
Shrewsbury	1/5½	1/1½
Sittingbourne	1/3½	11½
Skegness	1/5½	1/1½
Sleaford	1/5	1/0½
Slough	1/5½	1/1½
Southampton	1/5½	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/6	1/1½
Southport	1/6½	1/2
South Shields	1/6½	1/2
Spalding	1/4	1/-
Stafford	1/6	1/1½
Staines	1/5½	1/1½
Stamford	1/5	1/0½
Stevenage	1/5	1/0½
Stockport	1/6½	1/2
Stockton-on-Tees	1/6½	1/2
Stoke-on-Trent	1/6½	1/2
Stourbridge	1/6	1/1½
Stourport	1/5½	1/1½
Stowmarket	1/3	11½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/5	1/0½
Stroud	1/5†	1/0½
Sunderland	1/6½	1/2
Sutton Coldfield	1/6½	1/2
Swaffham	1/2½	11
Swanage	1/4½*	1/0½
Swansea	1/6½	1/2
Swindon	1/5*	1/0½
Tamworth	1/6	1/1½
Taunton	1/4½	1/0½
Tenterden	1/3½	11½
Tewkesbury	1/5*	1/0½
Thetford	1/3	11½
Thorpe Bay	1/6	1/1½
Todmorden	1/6½	1/2
Tonbridge	1/5	1/0½
Torquay	1/6	1/1½
Totnes	1/4½†	1/0½
Trowbridge	1/3½*	11½
Truro	1/3½	11½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5	1/0½
Uppingham	1/5	1/0½
Uttoxeter	1/5	1/0½
Wakefield	1/6½	1/2
Walsall	1/6½	1/2
Walsden	1/6½	1/2
Walton-on-Naze	1/4½	1/0½
Ware	1/5½	1/1½
Warminster	1/3½*	11½
Warrington	1/6½	1/2
Warwick	1/6	1/1½
Wellingborough	1/6	1/1½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/2½	11
Welwyn	1/5½	1/1½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/6½	1/2
Westcliff-on-Sea	1/6	1/1½
Weston-super-Mare	1/5½	1/1½
Weybridge	1/5	1/0½
Weymouth	1/4*	1/-
Whitby	1/5½	1/1½
Whitstable	1/4	1/-
Widnes	1/6½	1/2
Wigan	1/6½	1/2
Wigton	1/5	1/0½
Willington	1/6	1/1½
Wilmslow	1/6½	1/2
Winchester	1/4½	1/0½
Windermere	1/5	1/0½
Windsor	1/5½	1/1½
Wisbech	1/3½	11½
Witham	1/4½	1/0½
Woking	1/4½	1/0½
Wokingham	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/6½	1/2
Woodbridge	1/3½	11½
Worcester	1/5½	1/1½
Workington	1/5	1/0½
Worksop	1/5½	1/1½
Worthing	1/4	1/-
Wrexham	1/6	1/1½
Wroxham	1/4	1/-
Wycombe	1/5	1/0½
Wymondham	1/3	11½
Yeovil	1/4½*	1/0½
York	1/6½	1/2

* Painters 1d. less than other Craftsmen. † Painters ½d. less than other Craftsmen. ‡ Plasterers 1/9.

For Building Trade Wages in Scotland see page 307.

CONTRACTS OPEN

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in, the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

FEBRUARY 17.

Barking.—Erection.—Of 8 flats in Red Lion-pl. and Tanner-sq., North-st., for B.C. B.E. and S.

Bradford.—Reconstruction.—Of premises, 22, Forster-sq., and Brown-st., for T.C. City Architect.

Dundee.—Erection.—Of Central Depot, Lochee-rd. and Bell-st., for Transport Dept. City Quantity S., 21, City-sq.

Dunmow.—Construction.—Of reinforced concrete water tower of 200,000 gallons cap., near Gussets, for R.D.C. Edward Sandeman, Consulting E., Dep. £3 3s.

Eastbourne.—Taking Off.—Existing slating and reslating to roof of Old Town Baths, for T.C. B.E.

Gillingham.—External Painting.—Of houses, for T.C. J. L. Redfern, B.E., Gardiner-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Gosport.—Power Supply.—And floodlighting of public baths, for T.C. B.E.

Hemsworth.—Houses.—23, at South Kirkby, and 28, at Ryhill, for R.D.C. W. T. Lynam, E. and S. Dep. £1.

Inverness.—Housing Scheme.—At Kessock Park, consisting of 104 houses, for T.C. James Cameron, T.C.

Isleworth.—Modernisation.—Of block B at West Middlesex County Hospital, Twickenham-rd., for Middlesex C.C. County Architect, 10, Gt. George-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Keighley.—Pavilion.—Conveniences and store Highfield Recreation Ground, for T.C. E. G. Feigate, Borough Architect. Gas Offices, Cook-la. Dep. £1.

Longbenton.—Conversion.—Of privies and ash-closets into water closets, for U.D.C. W. N. Lockey, Sanitary Inspector, 1a, Station-rd. North, Forest Hall. Dep. £1 1s.

Margate.—Engine House.—At Waterworks Pumping Station, Wingham, near Canterbury, for T.C. E. A. Borg, B.E. and S., 40, Grosvenor-pl. Dep. £1.

Melton and Belvoir.—Relaying Floors.—At 4 houses, at Muston, for R.D.C. Sanitary Inspector, Nottingham-st., Melton Mowbray.

Middleton.—Extensions.—And alterations to Elm-st. school, for T.C. Borough Architect. Dep. £2 2s.

Northumberland.—Various Works.—At Gosforth new senior Council school—structural steelwork; Newbiggin-by-the-Sea—welfare centre; Shiremoor—dismantling wooden building (now at Moot Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne), transporting and re-erecting at Shiremoor, for C.C. County Architect, County Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Dep. £1 1s.

Oldham.—Erection.—Of 174 houses and bungalows for Tolcleigh scheme, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Port Talbot.—Houses.—20, at Bryn; also roads and sewers, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Ramsey.—Dwelling-houses.—36, in three contracts, for Commissioners. A. J. Davidson, Talbot-chambs., 16-18, Athol-st., Douglas, Isle of Man. Dep. £2 2s.

Richmond (Surrey).—Demolition.—Of 38, The Vineyard, for R.C. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

Sheffield.—Houses.—516, on Parson Cross estate, for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect. Dep. £2.

Southport.—Cottages.—Two, at Bickerstaffe Pumping Station, Simonswood-lane, Bickerstaffe, for District Water Board. E. and Manager, 14, Portland-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Sutton-in-Ashfield.—Houses.—100, also construction of roads and sewers, for U.D.C. Warner & Dean, architects and surveyors, Mansfield-rd. Dep. £3 3s.

Winchester.—Houses.—Two pairs of 3-bedroom type, at Pound-rd., Old Netley, for R.D.C. W. R. Cowell, "Ryelands," Hedge End, Southampton. Dep. £2 2s.

York.—Repairs.—At house "Brooklands," Huntington-rd., for T.C. Chas. J. Minter, City E. Dep. £1 1s.

Yorkshire.—Internal Painting.—At Otley and Hemsworth Institutions, additional bath and lavatory accommodation, resurfacing of wood floors at Goole Institution, for West Riding C.C. P. O. Platts, West Riding architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 18.

Ballynagarde.—Houses.—And out office, for Irish Land Commission. M. Deegan, secretary, Upper Merrion-st., Dublin. Dep. £1.

Blackpool.—Erection.—Of one small sub-station for Electricity Dept. at Layton Bowling Greens, for T.C. B.E. R., Shannon-st.

Brighton.—Hard Tennis Courts.—For C.B. T.C.

Brighton.—Bowling Green.—For C.B. T.C.

Bromsgrove, Worcs.—Erection.—Of Post Office, for H.M.O.W. Room 65d, Third Floor, H.M. Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

***Chingford.**—Building.—In connection with swimming pool, for U.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £5.

***Dunstable.**—Erection.—Of three blocks of maisonnettes, for T.C. T.C. Dep. £2 2s.

Hatfield.—Houses.—16, at Welham Green, North Mimms, for R.D.C. J. R. Howarth. Dep. £2 2s.

Hepworth.—Houses.—6 in Butt-lane, for New Mill U.D.C. Lunn & Kaye, architects, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield. Dep. £2.

Hull.—Extensions.—At Dagger-la. depot, buildings for Hessle sub-station, and Hawthorn sub-station, for T.C. J. N. Waite, General Manager and E., Electricity Offices, Forensway. Deps. £1 and 10s. each.

Longbenton.—Chapel.—At Dudley cemetery, for U.D.C. W. Bean, S., Council Offices, Forest Hall. Dep. £1 1s.

Lutterworth.—Erection.—Of reinforced concrete water tower in connection with water scheme for Ullesthorpe and other parishes, for R.D.C. E. H. Cromp, E., Barclays Bank-chambs., Hinckley. Dep. £2 2s.

Newport, I.W.—Painting.—Papering, etc., at Isolation Hospital, Fairlee, for Isle of Wight Joint Hospital Board. 30, Pyle-st.

Oldham.—Alterations.—For and completion of filtration plant house, Heron-st. baths, Hollinwood, for T.C. B.E. and S.

Rochford.—Houses.—32, at Great Wakering, for R.D.C. A. C. Madge, S. Dep. £1 1s.

Rowley Regis.—Taking Down.—And rebuilding part of boundary wall to infants' playground at Tividale School, Dudley-rd., for T.C. Frederick T. Wilson, Secretary, E.C.

Seaham Harbour.—Post Office.—For H.M.O.W. Room 65D, Third Floor, H.M. Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Shrewsbury.—Erection.—Of two shops on sites of Nos. 7 and 8, Castle Gates, for T.C. B.S.

Sunderland.—Erection.—Of Seaham Harbour Post Office, for H.M.O.W. Room 65d, Third Floor, H.M. Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

FEBRUARY 19.

Birmingham.—Heating.—And hot-water supply to joint postal and engineering garage, for H.M.O.W. Room 65D, Third Floor, H.M. Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Camelford.—Lay-out.—Of market on Clease, for Market Committee. Bernard H. Richardson, solicitor.

Chichester.—Demolition.—Of 3, 4 and 5, Crooked "S," for T.C. City Sanitary Inspector, Council Offices, North-st.

Jedburgh.—Repair.—And preservation works on County-bldgs., for Roxburgh C.C. Master of Works, County-bldgs., Jedburgh. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Liverpool.—Erection.—Of 127 flats on Westmoreland-place site, for T.C. Director of Housing. Dep. £2 2s.

***Maidstone.**—Erection.—Of additional building at Sessions House, for Kent C.C. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A. Dep. £5 5s.

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8, King St., Manchester, 2
The Leading Office for
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Independent Office
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***Maidstone.**—Heating.—And ventilating installations at Sessions House, for Kent C.C. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A. Dep. £5 5s.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Quotations.—For provision and erection of wrought-iron fencing and gates to 400 houses on various estates, for C.C. Housing Architect.

Oxford.—Houses.—115, on Wolvercote estate, for T.C. City E. Dep. £22 2s.

Preston.—Erection.—Of new east wing at Fulwood Institution, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

Queenborough.—Houses.—30 working-class and 8 aged persons' bungalows, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Sheffield.—Erection.—Of two attendants' cottages at More Hall, Ewden Valley, for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect. Dep. £2.

Wallasey.—Demolition.—Of certain structures included in clearance orders, for T.C. B.S.

Yorkshire.—Works.—At Ginsburn, conversion of offices and provision of inside w.c.; also installation of electric lighting at Council school; Barnoldswick, improvement of water supply to offices of Rainhall-rd. school; Earby, installation of electric lighting at New-rd. school, for West Riding C.C. C. E. Bailey, Divisional Clerk, Education Office, Skipton.

FEBRUARY 20.

Bacup.—Houses.—18, at Rochdale-rd., Britannia, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Derby.—Erection.—Of omnibus shelter at Stenson-rd., omnibus terminus, for Omnibus Committee. C. H. Aslin, F.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, Gower-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Hereford.—Alterations.—And additions to 142, St. Owen-st. W. McNeil Shimmin, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

***Leigh, Lancs.**—Erection.—Of 173 houses and 10 bungalows, for T.C. T. A. Clare, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

***London.**—Erection.—Of joint medical centre in Lordship-la., for Tottenham E.C. E. C. Harris, F.S.I., 3, Bedford-sq., W.C.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Reath.—Convenience.—At Low-row, Richmond, for R.D.C. L. E. Bainbridge, Sanitary Inspector. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Stalybridge.—Houses.—66, on Demesne-st., for T.C. L. O. Bottomley, T.C. Dep. £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 21.

Chislehurst and Sidcup.—Painting.—Of external walls of concrete houses on two estates, for U.D.C. Edgar Lawes, 154, Main-rd., Sidcup.

Durham.—Repairs.—To Marley Hill School and Jarrow Secondary School, for County E.C. F. Willey, architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

Hitchin.—Electrical Installations.—For 94 houses and flats on Bethel-la. and Sunnyside housing estate, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1 1s.

Huddersfield.—Technical College Extensions.—For C.B. B.E. and S., High Street-bldgs. Dep. £3 3s. in respect of each of the 10 contracts.

Hull.—School.—At Endike-la. East, for T.C. D. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Lansing.—Erection.—Of assembly hall at existing junior and infants' C. school, for West Sussex County Council. J. Edward Seager, Chichester. Dep. £2 2s.

Little Potten End.—Erection.—Of 6 pairs of cottages at Little Potten End, for Berkhamsted R.D.C. J. Oakes, S., Northchurch, Berkhamsted. Dep. £2 2s.

Portsmouth.—Repairs.—To landing stages, etc., South Parade Pier, for T.C. City E. Dep. £1 1s.

Salford.—Substation.—In Windsor-rd., off Sheepfoot-lane, Prestwich, for T.C. City Electrical E., Electricity Dept., Frederick-rd.

Stourport-on-Severn.—Construction.—Of bathing pavilion and concrete piling to river wall at Pontoon Swimming Bath, for U.D.C. The Birmingham Concrete Steel Co., St. Edmund's-chambs., 125, Edmund-st. Dep. £3 3s.

***Thursby, nr. Carlisle.**—Erection.—Of 8 pairs of cottages at Crofton Park, for Land Settlement Association, Ltd. Pakington & Enthoven, architects, 2, Bedford-sq., London, W.C.1. Dep. £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 22.

Cambridge.—Bungalow.—At Welmore Lake sluice, Clerk, River Great Ouse Catchment Board, "Elmhurst," Brooklands-av.

Cardiff.—Houses.—4 non-parlour type, at Garth-pl., Rudry, and 4 non-parlour type at Cefn Porth, Llanedeyrn, for R.D.C. William Farrow, S., Park House, 20, Park-pl. Dep. £3 3s.

Elham.—External Painting.—Of 2 houses in Lympne, 12 in Stanford, and 8 in Swingfield, for R.D.C. Douglas S. Harrison, clerk, Lyminge, Kent.

Fermoy.—Recreation Hall.—At Coolagown. J. J. Bowen, architect.

Hinckley.—Grammar School.—Enlargement, for Leicestershire C.C. Architect, County Education Offices, Grey Friars, Leicester. Dep. £2 2s.

Inverness.—Erection.—Of medical ward block and orthopædic department at Royal Northern Infirmary. John Burnet, Son & Dick, architects, 16, Blythswood-sq., Glasgow, C.2. Dep. £1 each contract.

Kington.—Taking Down.—And re-erection of fences in Old-la. below present refuse tip in Pembridge, for R.D.C. H. H. de C. Vaughan, clerk.

Kirkby-in-Ashfield.—Alterations.—And additions to pumping station at waterworks, Blidworth-rd., East Kirkby, for U.D.C. Elliott & Brown, engineers, Burton-bldgs., Parliament-st., Nottingham. Dep. £2 2s.

Neston.—Erection.—Of 170 lin. yds. of fencing, also entrance gates, for U.D.C. S.

Oxford.—Conveniences.—Between Towns and Iffley-rds., for T.C. J. F. Richardson, City E.

Penzance.—Extension.—Of showrooms and offices at premises in Market Jew-st., for Gas Co., Ltd. Geoffrey Bazeley, A.R.I.B.A., Green Market-chams. Dep. £1.

Rahan.—Residences.—For North Cork Board of Health and Public Assistance. D. C. Murphy, secretary, County Hospital, Mallow. Dep. £20.

Ripon.—Houses.—33, on Quarry Moor-ln. site, for T.C. City E. Dep. £1 1s.

***Willesden.**—Erection.—Of electricity showrooms and offices in Willesden-ln., for B.C. B.E., Kilburn. Dep. £10 10s.

Winchester.—Fire Station.—And works incidental thereto, for T.C. City E. Dep. £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 14.

Bedford.—Installation Work.—On consumers' premises, for T.C. B. Electrical E., Electricity Works, Preband-st.

Bingham.—Houses.—10, at Bingham, for R.D.C. C. W. Kendrick, S. Dep. £3.

Bournemouth.—Installation.—Of electrical thermal storage plant at public baths, Pier Approach, for C.B. Kenneth M. B. Cross, F.R.I.B.A., 45 and 46, New Bond-st., London, W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Burgess Hill.—Fitting.—Of electrical installation at council offices, for U.D.C. W. H. Hancock, E. and S., Church-rd.

Cardiff.—Erection.—Of two electrical sub-stations on sites in Allensbank-rd. and near Gabalfa Branch Library respectively, for T.C. City Architect, City Hall.

***Chipping Norton.**—Erection.—Of cottages, for R.D.C. T. Rayson, F.R.I.B.A., 47, Broad-st., Oxford.

Cockenzie and Port Seton.—Demolition.—Of existing buildings at 52 to 82, High-st., Cockenzie, and 16 houses; also at 25, High-st., Cockenzie, 4 houses, for T.C. J. M'Ara, architect, Gosford-rd., Cockenzie.

Cwmlynfell.—Club.—And dwelling-house combined, on Caedic, opposite Co-operative Society. E. W. Young, secretary of Workmen's Club and Institute, 42a, Gwlym-rd.

Dawlish.—Conveniences.—At the Boat Cove, for U.D.C. S. P. C. Churchward, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

Highworth.—Erection.—Of two pairs houses at Liddington, for R.D.C. R. J. Berwick & Son, F.R.I.B.A., 10, Victoria-rd., Swindon. Dep. £1 1s.

Manchester.—Erection.—Of 166 flats at Collyhurst, for T.C. Housing Director. Dep. £2 2s.

Manchester.—Improvements.—To public office, St. Peter's Branch Post Office, for H.M.O.W. Room 65D, Third Floor, H.M. Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Rhondda.—Buildings.—And surrounds at new swimming pools at Porth, Treherbert and Ferndale, for U.D.C. E. Taylor, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Salford.—Houses.—200, on Duchy-rd. and Summerville estates; also street work and sewers in connection with houses, for T.C. City E. Dep. £5 5s.

Sedbury.—Houses.—8 parlour and 14 non-parlour type, on Park-ln., Frampton Cotterell site, for R.D.C. H. C. James, Housing Supervisor. Dep. £1.

Tipton.—Houses.—508, at Moat Farm estate, for U.D.C. Charles R. Gillie, A.R.I.B.A., Housing Director, Municipal-bldgs., Sedgley-rd. West. Dep. £2 2s.

Truro.—Repairs.—And external painting to houses in various parts of district, for R.D.C. E. R. C. Harvey, S., Rural Council Hall, River-st.

Tynemouth.—Installation.—Of one heating circuit in each of approximately 250 houses in Howdon Bank Top and Balkwell areas, for T.C. Jas. B. Glen, A.M.I.E.E., Electrical Engineer and Manager, Corporation Electricity Dept., North Shields.

***Wembley.**—Erection.—Of temporary classroom and sanitary accommodation, etc., at county school, Stanley-av., for Middlesex C.C. County Architect, 10, Gt. George-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

***Willesden.**—Conversion.—Of an existing building into public convenience in Harrow-rd., near Scrubbs-ln., Harlesden, for C.B. B.E., Kilburn, N.W6. Dep. £5 5s.

Yorkshire.—Works.—At Castleford—installation of low-pressure hot-water apparatus and electric lighting at nursery school; Holmfirth—erection of kitchen and cycle store at council school; Sprotborough—installation of low-pressure hot-water apparatus and electric lighting at junior infants' school and child welfare centre; Thurnscoe—alterations and additions at the Hill school; also Wickersley—alterations and additions at senior mixed school, for West Riding C.C. Education Officer, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 15.

***Basingstoke.**—Erection.—Of 4 pairs of houses, for R.D.C. Wallis & Smith, F.R.I.B.A., 8, Cross-st.

***Isle of Ely.**—Extensions.—And alterations to County Hall, for C.C. R. D. Robson, A.R.I.B.A., March. Dep. £3 3s.

***Manchester.**—Conversion.—Of old retort house at Gaythorn Gas Works into bus garage, for T.C. T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

Norwich.—Houses.—100/120, for Estate Owners and Development Co. E. Clark, secretary, 52/54, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Dep. £2.

Swansea.—Alterations.—And additions to Customs and Excise, for H.M.O.W. Room 65D, Third Floor, H.M. Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

FEBRUARY 16.

Darlington.—Erection.—Of 66 houses on Harrowgate Hill site, for C.B. B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Darlington.—Erection.—Of 24 houses on Geneva-rd. East, for C.B. B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Darlington.—Houses.—Erection of 16 on Yann-rd., for C.B. B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Hackney.—Erection.—Of transformer sub-station at Hillman-st., for B.C. Borough Electrical Engineer, 19-24, Lower Clapton-st., London, E.5. Dep. £2.

Liverpool.—Erection.—Of 205 houses on Finch House estate, for T.C. Director of Housing, Blackburn-chambs., Dale-st. Dep £1 1s

Llanfyllin.—Houses.—3, at Tanyffridd, Mathyrafal, for R.D.C. R. Arthur Jones, architect, "Bwthyn-Hedd." Dep. £2 2s.

St. Helens.—Alteration.—And additions to existing Robins-ln. Council school, for E.C. Biram & Fletcher, FF.R.I.B.A. Dep. £2 2s.

St. Helens.—Erection.—Of junior and infants' school, Robins-ln., for E.C. Biram & Fletcher, FF.R.I.B.A. Dep. £2 2s.

Walthamstow.—Open-air Classrooms.—And alterations to infants' school in Gamuel-rd., for B.C. E. H. Heaven, A.R.I.B.A., Old Monoux School. Dep. £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 17.

Ballymena.—School.—At Maboy, Co. Antrim, for Regional E.C. McCarthy & Lilburn, surveyors, Scottish Provident-bldgs., Belfast. Dep. £2 2s.

Bedford.—External Painting.—Of 304 houses on Elstow-rd., London-rd., and Dents-rd. estates; also provision and erection of approx. 400 yds. of 5 ft. palisade fencing on Elstow-rd. estate, for T.C Housing Manager. Dep. £1.

Southampton.—Erection.—Of causual wards at Romsey Poor Law Institution, for C.C. County Architect, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s.

Southampton.—Alterations.—And additions to casual wards at Romsey Poor Law Institution, for C.C. County Architect, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s.

Stafford.—Erection.—Of 120 houses on Tillington estate, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 18.

***Bedford.**—Erection.—Of new centre for blind in Leicester-rd., Luton, for C.C. County Architectural Dept. Dep. £2 2s.

***Westbury.**—Erection.—Of 24 houses at Butts-rd. and Bratten-rd., for U.D.C. R. W. H. Vallis, A.R.I.B.A., Monmouth House, Frome, Somerset. Dep. £2 2s.

Westport.—Houses.—18, at quay, for U.D.C. L. O'Gorman, T.S. Dep. £5.

FEBRUARY 19.

***Beckenham.**—Erection.—Of caretaker's cottage on site of Hawes Down School, West Wickham, for B.C. T.C. Dep. £2 2s.

Brierley Hill.—Houses.—22 non-parlour type, and 11 bungalows, together with footpaths, drainage and fencing, on Tack Farm site, No. 1 Wordsley site, for U.D.C. R. H. J. Comber, S., Albion-st. Dep. £2 2s.

***Croydon.**—Erection.—Of school in Cypress-rd., South Norwood, for B.C. T.C. Dep. £2 2s.

Evesham.—Cottages.—3, at The Rookery, South Littleton, for R.D.C. R. J. Atkinson, Registered Architect and Surveyor. Dep. £1 1s.

MARCH 2.

Devon.—Erection.—Of patient villas hospital, workshops, etc., at Langdon; extensions to bakery and laundry at Starcross, for Royal Western Counties Institution. Locke, Son & Land, architects, 2, St. Paul's-rd., Newton Abbot. Dep. £3 3s.

Devon.—Installation.—Of laundry equipment at Langdon and Starcross, for Royal Western Counties Institutions. Dr. Oscar Faber, E., Romney House, Marsham-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Devon.—Hot-water and Heating Installation.—At Langdon, for Royal Western Counties Institution, Starcross. Dr. Oscar Faber, E., Romney House, Marsham-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Essex.—Erection.—Of police station and courts at Brentwood, for C.C. J. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

Nottingham.—Cottages.—5, and office, Stoke-ln, Stoke Bardolph, for T.C. E. Phillips, L.R.I.B.A., Housing Architect, Exchange-bldgs. East. Dep. £1.

MARCH 3.

Chester.—Erection.—Of 26 flats, for T.C. City E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

***Ellesmere, Cheshire.**—Erection.—Of Port employment exchange, for H.M.O.W. Room 65D, Third Floor, H.M. Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

***Godstone.**—Erection.—Of 11 houses at Westmore Green, Tatsfield, for R.D.C. E. and S., Oxted. Dep. £2 2s.

Norfolk.—Erection.—Of Council school at Thorpe St. Andrew, for T.C. Clerk. Dep. £5 5s.

***Rugby.**—Erection.—Of employment exchange, for H.M.O.W. Room 65D, Third Floor, H.M. Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

***York.**—Extensions.—At York Nunthorpe secondary school, for T.C. Secretary.

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MARCH 6.

***Durham.**—Additions.—And alterations to Blaydon secondary school, for C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A.

MARCH 9.

***Durham.**—Erection.—Of new secondary school for boys and one for girls in Oxbridge-av., Stockton-on-Tees, for C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A.

Kilburn, N.W.6.—Enlargement.—Of grammar school, Salisbury-rd., for Middlesex C.C. Secretary to E.C., 10, Great George-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Wembley.—Erection.—Of elementary school in Vista Way, Kenton, for Middlesex C.C. Secretary to E.C., 10, Great George-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

MARCH 16.

Bristol.—Installation.—Of heating and hot-water supplies and mechanical ventilation for five new blocks at Ham Green Hospital, for T.C. Edwin S. Hoare, Consulting E., 39, Broad-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Maidstone.—Redecoration Work.—At museum, Faith-st., and sanatorium, Fant-ln., for T.C. T. F. Bunting, B.S., Palace-av.

APRIL 7.

Egypt.—Construction.—Of Mohammad Aly barrages and other subsidiary works, for Egyptian Government. Coode, Wilson, Mitchell & Vaughan-Lee, consulting engineers, 9, Victoria-st., London, S.W.1.

NO DATE.

Plymouth.—Conveniences.—At Victoria Park, Friary Green, Devonport Park, shelter at Devonport Park, and repairs and decoration of 14, Rowe-st., for T.C. City Architect, Row-st.

MATERIALS, etc.

FEBRUARY 17.

Bangor.—Road Surface Dressings.—For T.C. City S.

Brentwood.—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. D. A. Dallas, E. and S.

Carlton.—Cement.—For U.D.C. V. A. West.

Darlaston.—Cement.—For U.D.C. H. N. Hughes, E. and S.

Leeds.—Stone Flags.—For T.C. J. E. Acfield, City E.

London (Greenwich).—Road Materials.—For B.C. D. J. Reason, T.C.

Prescot.—Cement.—For U.D.C. F. A. Gregson, E. and S., 2, West-st.

Prescot.—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. F. A. Gregson, E. and S., 2, West-st.

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St. Austell.—Roadstone.—For U.D.C. E. D. Groves, E. and S.

Swadlincote.—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. G. A. Taylor, E. and S.

Ventnor.—Tarred Macadam.—For U.D.C. H. Cleator Cowen, E. and S., St. John's House, Ventnor, I.W.

FEBRUARY 18.

Eastbourne.—Concrete Kerb.—For T.C. B.E.

Hornchurch.—Supply.—And delivery of certain sanitary fittings for Upminster recreation ground conveniences, for U.D.C. Clerk.

Swansea.—Bricks.—For T.C. B.E. and S.

FEBRUARY 19.

Colne.—Highway Materials.—For T.C. B. E. and S.

Cornwall.—Roadstone.—For C.C. C.S., County Hall, Truro.

Haywood.—Highway Material.—For T.C. A. Middleton, B.S.

Manchester.—Bricks.—For T.C. Housing Director.

FEBRUARY 20.

Chatham.—Road Materials.—For T.C. R. L. Honey, B.E.

Harrow.—Chippings.—For U.D.C. E. and S.

Hendon.—Granite.—And limestone chippings, for T.C. A. O. Knight, B.E. and S., Town Hall, Hendon, N.W.4.

Rotherham.—Broken Slag.—For R.D.C. A. E. Lant, E. and S.

Southampton.—Broken Granite.—For T.C. B.E.

FEBRUARY 21.

Eastbourne.—Broken Granite.—And chippings, for T.C. E. and S.

FEBRUARY 22.

Chichester.—Building Materials.—For R.D.C. S.

Chichester.—Cement.—Lime, sand and bricks, for R.D.C. S.

Crook.—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. W. G. Omand, Clerk, Council Offices, "Glenholme."

Harrogate.—Limestone.—For T.C. C. E. Rivers, B.E. and S.

Northamptonshire.—Road Materials.—For C.C. E. A. Black, C.S., Northampton.

Pontefract.—Tarred Limestone.—For T.C. B.E.

Southend-on-Sea.—Stoneware Pipes.—For T.C. Robert H. Dyer, B.E.

Woking.—Ballast.—Sand and shingle, for U.D.C. E. and S.

FEBRUARY 24.

Beddington and Wallington.—Sand.—Ballast and gravel, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S., Town Hall, Wallington.

Boston.—Granite.—Slag and shingle, for R.D.C. C. Dawson, S.

Bournemouth.—Supply.—Of electrode boilers, switchgear and transformer at public baths, Pier Approach, for C.B. Kenneth M. B. Cross, F.R.I.B.A., 45 and 46, New Bond-st., London, W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Cuckfield.—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. S.
Dawlish.—Stone.—And chippings, for U.D.C. F. C. Churchward, E. and S.
Fleet.—Tar.—For U.D.C. Surveyor.
Holland (Lincs).—Granite.—For C.C. Wm. A. Rogerson, C.S., County Hall, Boston, Lincs.
Stoke-on-Trent.—Portland Cement.—For T.C City S.
Torquay.—Concrete Flags.—For T.C. B.E.
Wortley.—Broken Granite.—For R.D.C. F. Thurlby, E. and S., Grenoside, near Sheffield.

FEBRUARY 25.
Sunderland.—Portland Cement.—For T.C. B.E.

FEBRUARY 26.
Ealing.—Cement.—For T.C. F. J. Forty, B.S., Town Hall, Ealing, W.6.
Wolverhampton.—Bricks.—For 146 houses, Staffordrd.; 60 houses, The Scotlands; 44 houses, Pond-ln., for T.C. H. B. Robinson, B.E.

MARCH 3.
★**Godstone.**—Supply.—Of paints, distemper, etc., for the year. E. and S., Oxted.
Holborn.—Gravel.—Sand and ballast, for B.C. J. E. Parr, B.E. and S., Town Hall, W.C.1.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

FEBRUARY 17.
Dundee.—Erection.—Of steel stairway at new overline-road bridge at Stannergate-rd., for Harbour Trust. J. Hannay Thompson, General Manager and Engineer, Harbour-chams.
East Suffolk.—Widening.—Of brick arch bridge of 9 ft. span near Barsham on Bungay-Beccles-rd., for C.C. C.S., County Hall, Ipswich. Dep. £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 19.
East Lothian.—Steelwork.—For Overline Bridge near Meadowmill, Prestonpans, for C.C. George Calvert, County Road S., County-bldgs., Haddington.

FEBRUARY 21.
Bedfordshire.—Construction.—Of new bridge of reinforced concrete, for C.C. C.S., Shire Hall, Bedford. Dep. £5.
Essex.—Reconstruction.—Of Epping New-rd., for C.C. Robt. H. Buckley, C.S., Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 22.
Lincoln.—Construction.—Of Bishop's bridge in reinforced concrete, for T.C. S. C. Baggott, City E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 24.
Northampton.—Construction.—Of Hollowell reservoir, for T.C. Edward Sandeman, Consulting E., Edward Sandeman & Partners, 15, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £10.

MARCH 13.
Birmingham.—Covered Service Reservoir.—At Northfield, for T.C. Secretary, Water Department, Council House. Dep £5 5s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE AND WATER WORKS.

FEBRUARY 17.
Bebington.—Making-up.—Of June-ave., for U.D.C. L. Birch, E. and S., Brackenwood, Higher Bebington. Dep. £2 2s.
Bishop's Stortford.—Construction.—Of 268 yds. of 9 in. sewer and 24 yds. of 6 in. surface-water drain, with manholes, in Rye-st., for U.D.C. R. S. Scott, E. Dep. £2 2s.
Brandon and Bystottles.—Laying.—About 700 lin. yds. of 4 in., 6 in., 9 in. and 12 in. sanitary pipe sewers; 1,000 lin. yds. of 15 in. and 18 in. concrete pipe sewers; 800 lin. yds. of 18 in. iron pipe sewers in tunnel and on piers; with manholes and storm overflows, also construction of sewage purification works, for U.D.C. Taylor & Wallin, engineers, 1, Saville-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1. Dep. £5.
Ennerdale.—Construction.—Of 650 yds. of 9-in. dia. stoneware pipe sewers at Cringlethwaite and Low Mill, for R.D.C R. Brown, E.
Northwich.—Making-up.—Of Vicarage-rd., for U.D.C. F. L. James, E. Dep. £1 1s.
Staveley.—Street Works.—In Wharf-lane, 145 yds. tarmacadam, for U.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
Wirral.—Making-up.—Of Senbank-rd. (part of), Closeburn-av., Hilbro-av., Seafield-av., The Ridge, Heswall, and Greenheys-rd., Irby, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 18.
Brighton.—Supplying.—And laying, on prepared foundations, Kent rag tarmac surface for nine hard tennis courts at Preston Park and The Rookery, for T.C. Superintendent of Parks and Gardens, Montacombe-pl.
Crumlin.—Laying.—Of 911 yds. of 12 in., and 3,059 yds. of 9 in. concrete pipe sewer, with manholes, lamp-holes, etc., at Wilkinstown-rd., Greenhills-rd., Cromwell's Fort-rd. and Captain's-lane, Crumlin, for Dublin Board of Public Health. T. B. Byrne, E., 6, Parnell-sq., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.
Dover.—Carrying Out.—Of Archcliff-rd. improvement, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.
East Dereham.—Laying.—Of water mains in connection with extension to Quebec-rd., for U.D.C. C. H. Reeder, clerk.
Lutterworth.—Water Scheme.—For three parishes, for R.D.C. E. H. Crump, E., Barclays Bank Chambers, Hinckley. Dep. £4 4s.
Sutton and Cheam.—Construction.—Of relief soil sewer extension, Cheam, for T.C. N. H. Michell, B.E. and S., High-st., Sutton. Dep. £3 3s.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.—Making-up.—Of Coveland-ave., for T.C. B.S., 6, Pulteney Buildings.

FEBRUARY 19.
Brackley.—Reconstruction.—Of sewage works, for T.C. Howard Humphreys & Sons, consulting engineers, 17, Victoria-st., Westminster. Dep. £3 3s.
Stokesley.—Construction.—Of 160 lin. yds. of 6 in. dia. earthenware sewer, with manholes, septic tank and filter and appurtenant works at Gt. Bushy, for R.D.C. A. Brooksbank, E., 14, The Exchange, Bradford. Dep. £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 20.
Ockfield.—Construction.—Of 1,600 yds. 6 in. dia. glazed stoneware and spun-iron sewer, with manholes and other work, at Forest Row, for R.D.C. S.

FEBRUARY 21.
Antrim.—Reconstruction.—Surfacing and incidental works in connection with laying of single-coat asphalt and mastic asphalt on Belfast-Larne, Lisburn-Moira and Ballymena-Ballymoney roads, for C.C. C.S., County Courthouse, Belfast. Dep. £5 5s.
...Essex.—Reconstruction.—Of Epping New-rd., Buckhurst Hill and Loughton, for C.C. R. H. Buckley, C.S., Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £5 5s.
Peasedown.—Construction.—Of small sewage disposal works, for Bathavon R.D.C. H. W. Argile, S., 16, High-st., Keynsham, near Bristol.

FEBRUARY 22.
Stafford.—Laying.—Of about 6,000 yds. of stoneware and cast-iron pipe sewers, varying from 9 in. to 18 in. dia.; about 450 yds. of 10 in. dia. cast-iron rising main, and sewage pumping station in connection therewith, for T.C. W. Plant, B.E., Borough Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 24.
Beckenham.—Widening.—And reconstruction of part of Addington-rd., for T.C. H. Storr Best, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.
Beddington and Wallington.—Street Improvement. —At part of Cedars-rd., Beddington, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
Spalding.—Construction.—Of approx. 2,160 lin. yds. of 3 in. dia. cast-iron pipes, together with necessary sluice valves, for R.D.C. Silcock & Simpson, consulting engineers, 10, Park-row, Leeds, 1. Dep. £3.
Wembley.—Widening.—And improvement of Bucklane, Kingsbury, for U.D.C. Treasurer and Accountant, 117a, High-rd., Wembley. Dep. £2 2s.
Whitstable.—Making-up.—Of Bridgefield-rd. and St. Swithin's-rd. (part), for U.D.C. G. Dunkin, S. and Water E.

FEBRUARY 25.
Bromley.—Levelling.—Paving, kerbing, channelling and making good in Ridgeway and The Knoll, Hayes, for T.C. Harold Cliffe, B.E. Dep. £1.
Enfield.—Making-up.—Of Gordon-la., for U.D.C. F. Lee, E. and S., 7, Little Park Gardens. Dep. £2 2s.
Ilford.—Making-up.—And paving of Albemarle Approach, Baron-gdns. (part), and Blattyville-gdns. (part), for T.C. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
Leatherhead.—Construction.—Of 3,000 yds. of sewer culvert 2 ft. internal depth with 10½ in., 9 in. and 7½ in. radius inverts, also extension of sewage disposal works, for U.D.C. J. L. Davies, Council Offices. Dep. £5.
North Cotswold.—Sewerage Works.—At Moreton-in-Marsh, for R.D.C. Elliott & Brown, engineers, Burton-bldgs., Parliament-st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.
Startforth.—Laying.—Supplying and jointing 840 yds. 3 in. water pipes, with valves and standposts, in Barningham, for R.D.C. R. W. Settle, E., 6, Newgate, Barnard Castle.

FEBRUARY 26.
Liverpool.—Construction.—Of streets and sewers on Sparrow Hall housing estate, for T.C. Director of Housing, Blackburn-chams., Dale-st., Kingsway. Dep. £1.
Lyme Regis.—Constructions.—Of approx. 250 yds. of 18 in. and 140 yds. of 15 in. concrete pipes, and approx. 240 yds. of 12 in., 6,600 yds. of 9 in. and 300 yds. of 6 in. dia. salt-glazed ware pipes, and two short lengths of 18 in. and 9 in. cast-iron pipes, together with manholes and other ancillary works, for T.C. Silcock & Simpson, E., 25, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £3.
Pontypridd.—Laying.—Of about 8,000 lin. yds. of 14 in. dia. cast-iron pipes, and other appurtenant works, between Schwyll and Cefn Hirgoed, for Mid-Glamorgan Water Board, Thomas & Morgan & Partners, Engineers, Pontypridd. Dep. £5 5s.
Sunderland.—Construction.—Of 3,156 lin. yds. of roads at Hylton-rd. housing estate, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £5 5s

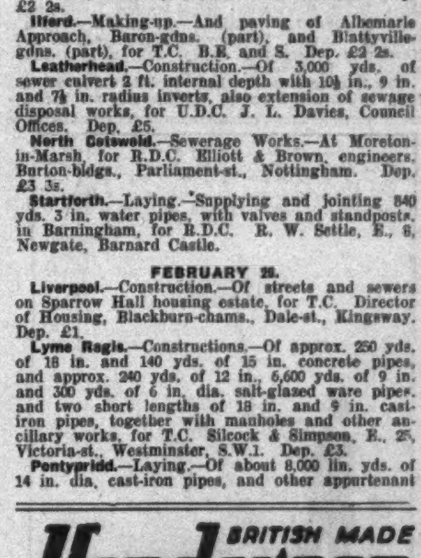
FEBRUARY 26.
Chelmsford.—Laying.—And jointing of about 43 miles of span iron water mains from 12 in. to 3 in. dia., together with valves, hydrants and other incidental works, in northern area of district, for R.D.C. W. E. Blizard, Lemon & Blizard, engineers, 25, Victoria-st., Westminster. Dep. £5 5s.

MARCH 4.
Burnley.—Construction.—Of 930 lin. yds of 6 in. asbestos-cement pressure pipes twice dipped in Augus Smith's solution; and excavating for, laying and jointing pipes, fixing valves, bulk meter and other works in connection with Foulridge water supply, for R.D.C. F. Hewitt, E., 18, Nicholas-st. Dep. £1 1s.

MARCH 4.
Teddington.—Laying-out.—Of extension of existing cemetery, together with appurtenant works, for U.D.C. E. Bostock, S. Dep. £2.

MARCH 5.
Oxfordshire.—Tar-spraying.—Of roads, 1936-37, for C.C. G. T. Bennett, C.S., Oxford.

MARCH 6.
Walthamstow.—Alterations.—And additions to refuse disposal plant, at Low Hall Farm, for B.C. Cleansing Superintendent, Public Cleansing Department, Low Hall Farm, E.17.



Public Appointments.

FEBRUARY 14.
★**Cambridge.**—Clerk of Works.—For C.C. Clerk.

FEBRUARY 17.
Dunstable.—Clerk of Works.—For T.C. T.C.
Guildford.—Building Inspector.—For B.D.C. E. and S.
Norwich.—Teacher in Brickwork and Plastering.—For Technical College. Director of Education, 41, St. Giles-st.
Wallasey.—Building Maintenance Assistant (Temporary).—For C.B. T.C.
Wallasey.—Architectural Assistant (Junior).—For C.B. T.C.
Wallasey.—Junior Tracing Assistant.—For C.B. T.C.

FEBRUARY 18.
Yorkshire.—Four Assistant Quantity Surveyors.—For West Riding C.C. Education Officer, Wakefield.
Yorkshire.—Architectural Assistant.—For West Riding C.C. Education Officer, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 19.
Manchester.—Quantity Surveying Assistant.—For T.C. T.C.
Northampton.—Temporary Technical Assistant and Temporary Junior Technical Assistant.—For C.C. G. H. Lewin, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, County Hall.

FEBRUARY 20.
★**Bedfordshire.**—Clerk of Works.—To supervise erection of nurses' home at Three Counties Hospital, near Arlesey. Clerk: St. Neots, Hunts.
Derby.—Technical Assistant.—For C.B. J. Pritchard Lovell, L.R.I.B.A.
Ealing.—Architectural Assistant (Temp.).—For B.C. B.E. and S.
Somerset.—Clerk of Works.—For C.C. County Architect, Taunton.

FEBRUARY 22.
★**Huddersfield.**—Architectural Assistant (Temp.).—For C.B. T.C.
Leicester.—Junior Architectural Assistant.—For T.C. J. S. Fyfe, A.R.I.B.A.
★**Tottenham.**—Architectural Assistant (Temp.).—For E.C. Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 24.
Blackburn.—Temporary Architectural Assistant.—For C.B. T.C.
Durham.—Architectural Assistant.—For C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A.
Durham.—Junior Assistant.—For C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A.
★**Gillingham.**—Clerk of Works.—For T.C. T.C.
★**Gillingham.**—Architectural Assistant (Temp.).—For T.C. T.C.

FEBRUARY 25.
★**Gateshead.**—Quantity Surveyor.—For C.B. B.E.
★**Gateshead.**—General Clerk of Works.—For C.B. B.E.

FEBRUARY 25.
★**Croydon.**—Second Architectural Assistant.—For C.B. T.C.

FEBRUARY 29.
★**Kesteven.**—Architectural Assistant.—For C.C. Clerk, Sleaford, Lincs.
★**Leeds.**—Senior Clerk of Works (Temp.).—For T.C. Housing Director.
★**Leeds.**—Clerk of Works (Temp.).—For T.C. Housing Director.
★**Leeds.**—Assistant Quantity Surveyor (Temp.).—For T.C. Housing Director.

NO DATE.
East Sussex.—Junior Architect's Assistant.—For C.C. E. A. Verger, F.R.I.B.A., Lewes.
★**Lindsey, Lincs.**—Senior Assistant.—For C.C. P. W. Birkett, A.R.I.B.A., Lincoln.
★**London.**—Housing Assistants.—For Air Ministry, Secretary (W.B.9).
★**London.**—Clerks of Works.—For Air Ministry, Secretary (W.B.9), Room 161, Adastral House.
★**Various.**—Architectural and Engineering Assistants (Temp.).—For Air Ministry, Secretary (W.B.9), Room 161, Adastral House, London, W.C.2.

CURRENT & PROPOSED BUILDING WORK*

Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B. of E. for Board of Education; M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board; B.S. for Borough Surveyor; B.E. for Borough Engineer; D.S. for District Surveyor; C. for Clerk; T.C. for Town Clerk; C.E. for County Engineer; C.S. for County Surveyor; S. for Surveyor; E. for Engineer.

Alnwick.—Northumberland C.C. to spend £500 on remodelling of out-offices, provision of roof lighting in art room and other alterations, at Duchess School.—U.D.C. approved scheme of alterations to public hall at £400. M. T. Wilson, S

Alfotts.—U.D.C. propose developing 8 acres of land off Church-road for houses.

Altrincham.—Syddall & Baines, builders, Bloomsbury-la., are proposing 62 houses on land fronting Bloomsbury-la and Grove-la. Plans by H. Hankinson, P.A.S.I., 3, The Downs.

Ashington.—Plans been approved by U.D.C. for 'bus station, including row of shops with flats above, adjoining Co-op. Stores, for United 'Bus Co. Architect, H. G. Starkey, 2, Dean Farrer-st., London, S.W.1.

Batley.—Corporation to commence immediately extensions at the lending department of central public library at £960.

Biggleswade.—U.D.C. approved plan of layout at The Dell, for 40 houses.

Billingham-on-Tees.—U.D.C. to proceed with extending Council offices. Cost, £4,000.

Birkenhead.—Estates Committee recommended approval to layout plans prepared by B.S. for the erection on land bounded by Ilchester-rd., Corporation-rd. and Bucclench-st. of 163 houses, 210 four-storey tenements on Dock Cottages and Stanley-ct. sites, and 214 houses on Bidston Hill lands. Plans to be submitted to M.H. for observation.

Birmingham.—E.C. to erect department to accommodate 336 infants at Kingsland-rd. Council school, Perry Barr, at £9,760; extend Ilmington-rd. Council school at £10,000; and erect Council school at Stonehouse Farm estate at £50,000.—Watch Committee decided to extend Police School, Digbeth, at £6,000. Plans by City S.

Blackpool.—T.C. approved:—34 bungalows, 32 garages, Shirley-crescent, J. Parkinson; private hotel, Queen's-dr., E. & W. Wood; extensions and additions, Queen's-dr., Cliff's Hotel, Ltd.; store, workshop and offices, Tower-st., Blackpool Tower Co., Ltd.; shop and offices, 105, Church-st., Blackpool Winter Gardens Co., Ltd.; cinema and café, Red Bank-rd., etc., C. E. Boden; shop and café, Red Bank-rd., Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.; 21 houses, Warley-rd. and Chelsea-av., J. Fielding & Sons, Ltd.; milk depot and garage, Boome-st., Blackpool Co-operative Society, Ltd.; omnibus garage, Devonshire-rd., W. C. Standerwick, Ltd.

Blyth.—L. Leeper, B.E., to prepare plans and estimates for additions to Municipal-bldgs., for T.C.

Boldon.—T. A. Page, Son & Bradbury, 67, King-st., South Shields, preparing plans for branch premises on Cleadon Park estate for Boldon Industrial Co-op. Society. No contracts placed.

Bolton.—Rev. E. G. Mamby, Vicar, St. Chads, Tonge Fold, proposing church. R. S. Nickson, architect, Hinderton Lodge, Neston. Contracts not let.

Brentwood.—U.D.C. approved revised scheme prepared by Council's Engineer for extension of Council office accommodation, at £10,200.

Broadstairs.—Improvements to be carried out on front, including construction of refreshment pavilion, etc., Joss Bay and Botany Bay, at £2,807.

Bromsgrove. — Folkes & Folkes, architects, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 34, Hagley-rd., Stourbridge, preparing plans for development of Client House estate, for houses, for J. Amphlett.

Calverley.—Thos. Ramsden & Sons, Ltd., brewers, Stone Trough Brewery, Halifax, to rebuild "Farmers' Inn" adjacent to existing premises.

Chapel-en-le-Frith.—R.D.C. approved: Assembly hall, Robinlands, Castleton, A. Freeman; warehouse, Forge Bleach-works, Chinley, J. J. Hadfield, Ltd.

Cheltenham.—T.C. approved:—Gloucestershire Co-operative Society, reconstruction of shop premises, Swindon-rd.; Gloucestershire Tile & Sand Co., Ltd., tile works, Shurdington-Painswick-rd., near Shurdington; A. E. Marshall & Son, lay-out 30 houses, off Cont Elm-rd., Charlton Kings.

Chesterfield.—Health Committee propose extensions to maternity home. Architect not yet appointed.

Chichester.—City Council to apply for sanction to £14,500 for 46 houses on Portfield House site.

Colchester.—T.C. to erect highways depot, fire and ambulance station, Mercer's Farm allotments site. Cost, £44,760.

Darfield.—Rev. H. Brown, Vicar, and Parochial Council propose church at Great Houghton.

Darlaston.—Peacock's Stores, Ltd., 15, Paradise-st., West Bromwich, proposing bazaar premises in King-st. Plans by B. Birch, architect, 34, Dagger-in., West Bromwich.

Darlington.—Binns, Son & Co., drapers and furnishers, etc., propose bakery at premises. W. & T. R. Milburn, 17, Fawcett-st., Sunderland, architects. Contracts not placed.

Dudley. — T.C. approved:—Trevor Mucklow, Market-chams., Blackheath, 33 houses, The Broadway.

Epsom.—Fire and ambulance station, with firemen's quarters, to be erected at £19,000.

Esher.—U.D.C. to purchase compulsorily sites in Alexander-rd. and Queen's-rd., Thames Ditton, for houses.

Flaxton.—John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd., to convert Rawcliffe Grange Farm into hotel premises. Plans by B. Wilson, architect, High-st., Tadcaster. Tenders to be invited.

Fleetwood.—A. Watson, building contractor, Esplanade, proposes 13 private hotels, Promenade, at Laidley's-walk, opposite model yacht club.

Garforth.—Tenders to be invited for clubhouse for Garforth Golf Club. Plans by N. Paxton, architect, Park-row, Leeds.

Guildford.—T.C. to carry out scheme for 164 houses, at £59,689.

Hebburn-on-Tyne.—E.C. to re-submit to B. of E. its scheme for senior school for 880 pupils.

Holywell.—J. Simmons & Sons, architects, 5, Regent-ter., Doncaster, prepared lay-out plans for developing land at Parry's Mine building estate, Greenfield, for Greenfield Development Co., Ltd. (E. S. Brooks, Director). Plans provide for 160 houses.

Horsforth.—Plans and transfer of licence granted to Leeds and Wakefield Breweries, Ltd., for rebuilding of "Woodside Tavern" upon site fronting new Ring-rd. Tenders to be invited.

Hull.—Allderidge & Clarke, F. & A.R.I.B.A., Brian-chams., Alfred Gelder-st., architects for offices and factory, Southcoates-la., for F. Robinson & Co., Ltd.

Kettering.—R.D.C. approved:—Layout of No. 5 estate at Occupation-rd., Corby, for 231 houses, for Stewarts and Lloyds.

Kingston-on-Thames.—T.C. approved:—Portland-rd., extension to works, R. G. Whitaker, Ltd.; "The Fighting Cocks" p.h., London-rd., alterations, H. B. Newmarch; petrol station, London-rd. and Coombe-rd., additions, A. Bell; "South Western" tavern, Richmond-rd., additions, H. B. Newmarch; Ceres-rd., sports club and cricket school, A. E. Peacock.

Kirk-Hammerton.—Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries, Ltd., Eshaldwell brewery, Woodlesford, nr. Leeds, to rebuild "Station Hotel," in Station-yard. Tenders to be invited.

Lancashire.—P.A.C. propose alterations and improvements, etc., to institutions at Ulverston, cost £750; Lancaster, £500; Hornby, £3,000; Ribchester, £1,500; Chorley, £4,200; Clitheroe, £1,300; Moorlands, £710; Bury, £600; Leigh, £2,000; Park Hospital, Davyhulme, £3,050; Green-ln., Patricroft, £3,500; Ashton-under-Lyne, £3,150; Whiston, £1,200; S. Wilkinson, County Architect, Preston.

Lancaster.—T.C. approved plans:—Assembly hall, China-st., Lancaster Brotherhood; alterations to drill hall, Dallas-rd. West Lancs Territorial Association; extensions to Skerton school, for E.C.

Leeds.—Tenders to be invited for warehouse and offices in Meadow-ln. for Heaps, Arnold & Heaps, Ltd. Plans by C. Castelow, architect, Leeds.

Leicester.—Health Committee passed plans for £65,000 extensions scheme at Isolation Hospital, Groby-rd.

Liverpool.—Plans passed by Corporation:—Extension to office block, Broad Green-rd., Wm. P. Horsburgh, Electric Automatic Co., Ltd.; 2 shops, store and flat, Broadway, Corporation; house and shops, Woolton-rd., and house and shop, Island-rd. South, Walter Lewis, for Bessbrook Building Co., Ltd.; conveniences, School-ln., Woolton, and off Woolton-rd., Corporation; 22 houses, Booker-av., and 30 houses, new road off Booker-av., Wm. Pecorini, for Melbreck Estates, Ltd.; alteration to store building, Church-st., F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.; extension to ice cream factory, Laurel-rd., H. F. Marshall, for Walker's Dairies, Ltd.; 6 houses, Eaton-rd., and 20 houses, new road off Eaton-rd., Irving & Mosscrop; addition to presbytery, Townsend-av., F. R. G. Badger, for Rev. L. Weston; extension to factory, Rodick-st., Medcalf & Medcalf, for Howard Ford & Co., Ltd.; 18 houses, Northmead-rd., J. W. Jones & Sons, Ltd.—T.C. approved recommendation of housing committee for building of 45 more flats on Gerrard-st. site for £19,649, and 23 flats at Highfield-st. for £10,490.—E.C. propose elementary school for about 1,200 children in Stonebridge-ln., Norris Green. Plans by A. D. Jenkins, Land Steward and Surveyor.

London (Finsbury).—B.C. recommend £420 for constructional work in connection with the lay-out of the entrance way to Spa Fields.

London (Wandsworth).—L.C.C. sanctioned borrowing by B.C. of £28,014 for Tooting-gr. housing scheme.

London (Westminster).—L.C.C. sanctioned borrowing by B.C. of £29,932 for central depot in Ebury Bridge-rd.

London (Westminster).—Plans submitted to City Council:—E. Light, 19-28, Ennismore-gdns., flats.

London (Woolwich).—B.C. recommend layout plan prepared by B.E. of Horn Park section of Middle Park estate south of Southern Railway, and that necessary road and sewer work be carried out by direct labour under supervision of B.E. at £47,700. —Plans passed:—Halse & Sons, Ltd., 5, Chapel-st., Woolwich, houses, Dulverton-rd., New Eltham; Cluttons, 5, Great College-st., Westminster Abbey, S.W.1, layout of streets between Bexley-rd., Rochester-way and Crown Woods-way, Eltham; T. Spencer, Bright & Co., 1, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, revised building line, Westmount-rd., Castlewood estate, Eltham; Whincop & Channer, 54, Thomas-st., Woolwich (on behalf of G. Taylor), garages rear of 33-35, Gildersome-st., Woolwich; G. P. Bath, 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2 (on behalf of L. & F. Ceen), 24 flats and 6 garages at rear, Park View-rd., Eltham; S. W. Ackroyd, Commonwealth Buildings, Albion-rd., Woolwich (on behalf of R.A.C.S.), additions to buildings, 108, Eltham High-st.; T. Spencer, Bright & Co., 52, Grosvenor-gdns., Victoria, S.W.1 (on behalf of Morrell (Builders), Ltd.), 24 houses, Castlewood Estate, off Well Hall-rd., Eltham; Rex T. Read, "Castilla," Sundridge-pk., Bromley, 48 houses, Glenmore Park Estate, off Swingate-ln., Plumstead; Dowton & Co., 66-66, Haymarket, S.W.1, additions, 19, Green's End, Woolwich; H. & J. Taylor, Ltd., Canada House, Hither Green-ln., Lewisham, S.E.13, rebuilding "Union Arms," 11, Myrtle-st., Woolwich; S. W. Ackroyd, Commonwealth Buildings, Albion-rd., Woolwich (on behalf of R.A.C.S.), 5 garages, 40 & 42, Whinyates-rd., Eltham.—L.C.C. sanctioned borrowing by B.C. of £2,800 for market in Plumstead-rd.

Manchester.—Plans approved by T.C.:—Bank, 551, Wilbraham-rd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Martin's Bank, Ltd., Spring-gardens; 164 houses and 16 flats, Ten Acres-ln., Briscoe-ln., Rosebank-rd., Edenbridge-rd., etc., Newton Heath; 248 houses and 20 flats, off Altrincham-rd., Northen Etchells, Corporation; 22 houses, Somerfield-rd. and Factory-ln., Crumpsall, J. Saxon, 27, Brooklands-rd., Crumpsall; 25 houses, Clough-rd. and Lewis-av., Blackley, Peak & Davies, 17, Belford-av., Stretford; 44 houses, Bransby-av. and Bossall-av., Blackley, Greenwood & Dyson, New Milne estate, St. Mary's-rd.; 54 houses, Brynorme-rd., Birwood-rd. and Answell-av., Crumpsall, W. J. Davies, 7, Royston-av., Whalley Range; furnishing showrooms, Brewery-st. and Gaskell-st., Ardwick, Manchester and Salford Equitable Co-operative Society, Downing-st.; offices, Lord-st., Stocks-st. East and Stocks-st., Cheetham, United Indigo and Chemical Co., Ltd., 13, Chapel-walks; offices, 16-18, Queen-st. and Lloyd-st., District Provident and Charity Organisation Society, 133, Deansgate; shop and business premises, Plymouth-gr., W. E. Sadler, 1-5, Plymouth-gr.; sub-station, Pink Bank-ln., Gorton, Electricity Committee; offices, 50 and 52, Canal-st., W. E. Taylor, 47, Major-st.; warehouse, Garlick-st. and Wellington-st., Gorton; H. Wood & Son, 20, Clarendon-pl.—Catholic Authorities propose church near Crowcroft Park, Longsight. Plans by Hill, Sandy & Norris, F.R.I.B.A., 9, Albert-sq. Contracts not let.—A. Winstanley, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 15, Great Ducie-st., prepared plans for development of land at Bank Top, Radcliffe, for Building Repairs (Manchester), Ltd., 201, Grey Mare-ln., Bradford. Scheme provides for 100 houses.

* See also List of Contracts open.

. In these lists every care is taken to ensure that information given is accurate and up to date, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced.

Mansfield.—C. H. Hill, builders, Victoria-st., propose development of land on racecourse estate for shopping centre at junction of Smith-st. and Epsom-st.

Margate.—Soloman Fisher, proprietor of Oval Hotel, Godwin-rd., to build new hotel with 160 bedrooms, at Palm Bay, at £60,000.

Melton Mowbray.—Leslie T. Moore, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., 3, Raymond-bldgs., Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1, architect for extensions at Melton War Memorial Hospital at £5,000. Tenders to be invited.

Morecambe.—M. Bourne, builder, Marine-rd., proposes erecting hydro on promenade at Bare at £40,000.

Newburn-on-Tyne.—Newcastle Breweries, Ltd., Haymarket, Newcastle, to erect hotel corner of Union Hall crossroads on Newcastle-Hexham roads. Preliminary plans by J. Oswald & Sons, Bradburn's-chams., Northumberland-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne. No contracts let.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Smith's Potato Crisps, Ltd., purchased site Coast-rd. for big distributive depot. —Drainage schemes to cost £500,000 been approved by Town Improvement and Streets Committee.

Newcastle (Staffs).—Ind Coope & Allsopp, Ltd., Station-rd. brewery, Burton-on-Trent, propose hotel, junction of Dimsdale-parade and Talke-rd.

Northumberland.—County E.C. approved plans for school at Alnwick at £18,550; school at Belford, £15,000, and school at Newton-on-the-Moor, £14,000, W. W. Tasker, County Hall, Newcastle, architect.

Northwich.—Board of Governors, Victoria Infirmary, propose extensions at £20,000. Architects, Powles & King, 7, Winnington-st.

Nuneaton.—T.C. approved:—Oram Bros., Ltd., extension of factory, Newtown-rd.; Jas. Eadie, Ltd., rebuilding of "The Boot" inn, Bridge-st., Coton.

Oldbury.—T.C. approved layout plan for 212 houses at Penncricket-lane.

Oldham.—Hill & Cordingley, architects and surveyors, 111, Old-st., Ashton-under-Lyne, prepared lay-out plans for development of land off Lower Turf-ln., Heywood-ln. and Huddersfield-rd., Scout Head, near Oldham. Scheme provides for 95 houses. F. Beanchamp, builder, Yates-st., proposes 42 houses, Alexandra-crescent., Hardcourt-st.

Oswestry.—T.C. to erect open-air swimming bath.

Romford.—U.D.C. instructed architects to proceed with detailed drawings, etc., in order that tenders might be invited, for new municipal offices.

Scarborough.—Alterations to be carried out at Floral Hall by T.C. at £1,014.

Sheffield.—H. Jones, builder, Greenfield-rd., Meadowhead, proposes semi-detached houses on Baslow-rd., Totley.—Tennant Bros., Ltd., brewers, Bridge-st., propose rebuilding and enlarging "Cambridge" hotel, Cambridge-st.—Health Committee propose maternity and child welfare clinics, junction of Sicey-av. and North Quadrant, and at Ridgeway-rd.—Rev. J. S. Grogan, P.P. of St. Teresa, Queen Mary-rd., propose church hall on Manor estate. Architect, Godfrey L. Clarke, F.R.I.B.A., 18, North Park-rd., Manningham, Bradford. Contracts not let.—Truswell's Brewery Co., Ltd., 23, Norfolk-ln., propose hotel, junction of Moonshine-ln. and Herries-rd.—T.C. approved:—E. E. Howson, Rutland-rd., garage and petrol filling station; Associated News Theatres, Ltd., Fargate, news cinema; A. Kransz, Bradfield-rd., 202 flats and 12 garages; D. Topliss, Singleton-rd., Hammerton-rd. and Ripley-st., 56 houses; A. Ramsay, Northcote-rd. and new street, 18 houses.

Shoreham.—U.D.C. to purchase 23 acres, between Stoney-la. and Kingston-la., for houses.

Solihull.—Warwickshire E.C. seeking sites for new school.

Southend-on-Sea.—C.B. approved:—20 flats, Northumberland-cres., Purkiss Bros.; 44 flats, Dereksgdns., F. Panther; 40 flats, junction of Seaforth-rd. and Western-esplanade, Argyll House, Ltd.; showrooms and offices, London-rd. and Boston-av., Normeir Tyre Co., Ltd.; 14 bungalows, Thornford-gdns., and 5 bungalows, Manners-way, Thames Estates and Investments, Ltd.; alterations and additions, showroom, garages, etc., Ness-rd. and Elm-rd., Shoeburyness, E. E. Hart.—T.C. passed amended scheme for extension of municipal hospital at £304,055.

Southsea.—New wing with 70 bedrooms to be added "Royal Beach" hotel.

South Shields.—Subject to approval of T.C., Housing Committee proposes acquiring land at Horsley Hill for between 500 and 600 working-class houses.

Spalding (Lincs).—R.D.C. to apply to M.H. for sanction to borrow £16,950 for building 40 houses in various parts of district.

Spennymoor.—U.D.C. to build 106 houses on Racecourse estate. Plans by Hays & Gray, Central-chams., Wingate, Durham

Stafford.—Board of Governors, Staffordshire General Infirmary, propose extensions at £25,000.

Staines.—U.D.C. approved lay-out plans prepared by Council's Surveyor for proposed development of land between Town-ln. and Long-ln., Stanwell. Two distinct housing schemes are provided for, with total of 210 houses.

Stockport.—T.C. propose construction of road over River Mersey at £140,000.—T.C. propose extension to municipal offices at £50,000.

Stockton-on-Tees.—T.C. decided to have plans prepared for town hall to cost £50,000 and maternity home to cost £18,000.—T.C. has under consideration schemes for sewers at Norton at £29,000 and houses on Robinson's Land at £36,000. J. P. Wakeford, B.E.

Stoke-on-Trent.—T.C. approved:—Bucknall Ex-Service Men's Club, Warrington-rd., Bucknall, new club premises; Dart Cash Carrier Co., Ltd., Campbell-rd., Stoke, new premises; H. W. Cartlidge, Blurton-rd., Fenton, 22 houses; H. Hoskins, off Heathcote-rd., Longton, 51 houses; Burslem and District Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Sandon-rd., Meir, grocery, confectionery and butchery shop; Bullers, Ltd., Leek-rd., Milton, warehouse; Northmere Building Co., Rose-st., Bold-st. and Clifton-st., Northwood, 20 houses.

Stourbridge.—Plans approved by the T.C.:—100 houses, Wollaston Farm estate, Gerald Trust; workshops, Enville-st., Westwood, Dawes & Co.; mission hall, Greyhound-ln., for Mrs. W. H. Warrilow.

Stretford.—T.C. approved plans for hotel, Great Stone-rd., Walker & Homfray, Ltd. Architect, G. Westcott, 13, Bridge-st., Manchester.

Sunderland.—North-Eastern Breweries, Ltd., propose licensed premises, St. Luke's-ter. W. & T. R. Milburn, 17, Fawcett-st., architects.—It is proposed to rebuild Sans-st. Mission Church in High-st. East and Sans-st. W. & T. R. Milburn, 17, Fawcett-st., architects.—E.C. to build pavilion at Hylton-rd. playing fields. Plans by C. H. Mark, Education Offices.—T.C. approved plans:—W. & T. R. Milburn, 17, Fawcett-st., for 46 pairs of semi-detached houses on St. Aidans estate, and also for 3 pairs of semi-detached houses; H. T. D. Hedley, Frederick-st., 18 pairs of semi-detached houses, Mere Knolls estate.—I. Griew & Co., Ltd., propose upholstering works in Back Villiers-st. and Sans-st. W. & T. R. Milburn, 17, Fawcett-st., architects.—New hotel to be built in Durham-rd., G. T. Brown & Son, Fawcett-st., architects.—Licensing magistrates agreed to grant licence for new £17,000 hotel at Seaburn to be known as "Seaburn" hotel, for C Vaux. Architects, W. & T. R. Milburn, 17, Fawcett-st.

Swinton and Pendlebury.—Boddington Brewery, Ltd., Strangeways Brewery, Great Ducie-st., Manchester, propose hotel, junction of East Lancashire-rd. and Moorside-rd., Swinton. Plans by G. Westcott, F.R.I.B.A., 13, Bridge-st., Manchester.

Tynemouth.—T.C. approved scheme to cost £2,884 for central store on site of old casual wards at Public Assistance Institution. Plans by B.R., North Shields.

Urmston.—Lancashire E.C. propose extensions at Council school at £4,995. County Architect, S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Preston.—Sharp & Cowburn, architects, 40, South King-st., Manchester, prepared lay-out plans for 200 houses in Barton-rd., Davyhulme.

Wakefield.—Holmes & Caldbeck, builders, Bradford-rd., East Ardsley, propose 216 houses off Carrgate.

Wallsend.—T.C. approved lay-out plans for 72 houses proposed by W. Leech, builder, Scrogg-rd., Walker, Newcastle.

Wembley.—U.D.C. to construct pavilion to cost £196 in King Edward VII Park.—G. K. Metcalfe, Ltd., submit revised layout in respect of 40 of 128 flats on Lancelot-court site, Lancelot-rd.—Plans passed:—Watney Combe & Reid, alterations to "Chequers," Ealing-rd.; F. & C. Costin, Ltd., 6 houses and garages, Shaftesbury-av., and Trevelyan-cres.; and 18 houses and garages, Regal and Vista-ways; Stephenson & Clarke, alterations and additions, 33-35, Forty-av.; Hodge & Parvin, Ltd., alterations and additions, 81, High-rd.—Council received application from C. Jones for 88 flats fronting Church-ln., Reeves-av., Meadowbank-rd. and Sunnymead-rd.

West Ham.—Alterations and additions, 84, Rathbone-st., Maypole Dairy Co., Ltd.; rebuilding mill shop and alterations to existing factory, India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works, Factory-rd., T. Jenkins; sub-station, S. H. Johnson & Co.'s premises, Carpenters-rd., Electricity Dept.; vicarage and garage, Pelly-rd., A. Bloomfield Jackson; sub-station, Ash-rd.-mews, Ash-rd., Electricity Dept.; alterations and additions, "Lord Raglan" p.-h., High-st., Plaistow, Courage & Co., Ltd.; sub-station, 24 and 25, Well-st., Electricity Dept.; extension to factory, T. Tyrer & Co.'s premises, Canning-rd., C. E. Blackbourn & Partners; 16 self-contained flats, Brooks-rd., corner of Chadd-st., R. J. L. Slater; extension to telephone exchange, Jupp-rd., H.M.O.W.; cinema, 292, 294 and 296, Romford-rd., A. Mather; sub-station, Angel-ln., Electricity Dept.

Wrexham.—Architect not yet been appointed for proposed new town hall on Bodhyfryd Fields site for T.C. Estimated cost £100,000.

Wylam.—Northumberland C.C. to build 46 houses and new buildings at Stannington at £20,700 and 40 houses and new buildings at Wylam at £18,000. Plans by W. W. Tasker, County Hall, Newcastle.

York.—T.C. approved:—Tadcaster Tower Brewery Co., Ltd., hotel, Water-ln.; Rowntree & Co., Ltd., employment block, Haxby-rd. Works.

NEW PUBLIC WORKS

BEESTON.—At a special meeting of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District Council, called to consider the erection of new public offices, the plans of Messrs. Evans, Clarke and Woollatt, of Broughamchambers, Nottingham, in collaboration with Mr. H. H. Goodall, were accepted.

CARDIFF.—The Corporation is considering the revival of a £2,750,000 scheme for the development of Cardiff Harbour The matter has already been considered by the Parliamentary Committee, and a special committee has been appointed to make the necessary inquiries and report on the possibilities of the scheme. The committee consists of the Lord Mayor (Alderman G. Fred Evans), Alderman F. H. Turnbull, Alderman Sir William R. Williams, Alderman A. E. Gough, and Councillor George Williams (as Chairman of the National Industrial Development Council of Wales and Monmouthshire). The scheme provides for the construction of deep-water entrances to Cardiff and Penarth Docks.

EAST RIDING.—East Riding County Council have given provisional approval to the £698,000 bridge and road scheme at Selby. Under the scheme a new bridge over the River Ouse would be constructed east of the railway bridge. There would be approach roads and bridges on both sides of the river, at a total estimated cost of £698,000, made up as follows:—Bridge over the River Ouse, 52 feet wide, £103,000; road and bridge works in the West Riding, £333,000; road and bridge works in the East Riding, £262,000.

FORRES.—The suspension bridge, 100 years old, which carries the main north road across the Findhorn, near Forres, is to be superseded by a structure estimated to cost £28,000. An alternative proposal to reconstruct the bridge has been rejected by the Moray Main Road Committee.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Among the contracts advertised by local authorities in this issue as being open are the following:—Isle of Ely — alterations; Manchester — conversion; Durham—school; Durham—alterations and additions; Dunstable—flats; York—school; Chipping Norton — cottages; Willesden — showrooms and offices; Westbury—24 houses; Bedfordshire—centre for the blind; Croydon —school.

LEEDS.—The Leeds Corporation Housing Committee have approved a big building programme for the next 12 months. For the first time the proposed capital expenditure on municipal housing is estimated to exceed £3,000,000. A start will be made on the Seacroft estate, where 8,000 houses will eventually be built. Mr. R. A. H. Livett, A.R.I.B.A., is the housing director.

SWANSEA.—Plans for a new double-deck stand at St. Helen's Rugby Union Ground have been prepared by Mr. Sydney R. Crocker, F.R.I.B.A., Rochester House, Portland-street, Swansea, and are shortly to go before the Corporation.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The T.C. has been recommended to accept the £108,997 tender of Messrs. Henry Willcock and Co., Ltd., of Wolverhampton, for the erection of the municipal assembly hall. Messrs. E. D. Lyons and L. Israel, AA.R.I.B.A., 34, Vaughan-gardens, Ilford, are the architects.

COAL UTILISATION COUNCIL SHOWROOM

A SHOWROOM has recently been opened by the Coal Utilisation Council on the ground floor of British Industries House, near the Marble Arch. In it are exhibited thirteen coal-burning appliances under fire, including two automatic stokers serving central heating boilers, and a number of other appliances. The latest type of insulation, as well as a very complete air-conditioning plant, is also incorporated in the exhibition.

This is the first of a series of similar showrooms that is contemplated throughout the country. Its value lies in the fact that the various types of apparatus can here be seen in operation. For example, the two automatic stokers, which are working continuously in the showrooms with perfect cleanliness, and the number of cookers and other appliances prove that coal need no longer be considered as dirty to use. The object of the C.U.C. is not only to encourage the use of coal, but its use in such a way as to obtain the maximum of heat with the minimum of trouble for every penny spent on fuel bills.

The Council hope that this showroom, which is open to the public, will be borne in mind by architects, builders and estate managers who are either in search of information for themselves, or wish to demonstrate to a client the modern uses of coal. A qualified demonstrator is in constant attendance, and the Council can always arrange for any special type of demonstration by members of their technical staff.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS*

Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside in River Thames up to Mortlake.

	£	s.	d.
Best Stocks	4	2	0
Second Hand Stocks	3	10	0

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
"Thorpres"	*2	8	3	Flettons, B'll'n'se	3	6	0
Flettons at King's Cross	*2	8	3	Best blue Pressed Staffs	8	5	0
Do., grooved for Plaster	*2	10	3	Do. Bullnose	8	15	0
				Blue Wire Cuts	7	0	0

	£	s.	d.
White Midhurst Facing Bricks (delivered London site)	5	0	0
"Thorpres" Whites (King's Cross)	*3	11	3
"Thorpres" Rustic Facings (King's Cross)	*3	6	3

Best Stourbridge Fire Brick:— 2½ in. 7 15 0; 3 in. 8 15 0

*Delivered to site in W.C. district, 6s. extra per 1,000.

Glazed Bricks—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Best White Ivory and Salt Glazed Stretcher	21	0	0	Db'le Str'tch'rs	29	10	0
Headers	20	10	0	D'ble Headers	26	10	0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½in. Flats	27	10	0	One side and two Ends	30	10	0
				Two sides and one End	31	10	0
				Splays and Squints	28	0	0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glass, £5 10s. extra over white.

PARTITION SLABS.

Delivered London Area.

Clinker Concrete.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
2" per yd. sup	1	6	3" per yd. sup.	2	0
2½" " "	1	8	4" " "	2	4

Cranham Terra Cotta.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
2" per yd. sup.	3	0	3" per yd. sup.	3	8
2½" " "	3	6	4" " "	4	7

Hempstead—Keyed Two Sides.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
12" x 9" x 2"	2	6	12" x 9" x 3"	3	0
12" x 9" x 2½"	2	9	12" x 9" x 4"	3	9

Per yard super d/d. Free on site, London.

	s.	d.		
Thames Ballast	7	3 per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Ballast	6	3 "	"
Pit Sand	7	9 "	"
Washed Sand	8	3 "	"
¾ in. Shingle	7	3 "	"
¾ in. Broken Brick	11	3 "	"
Tan Breeze	8	3 "	"

CEMENT.

Best British Portland Cement, Standard Specification, delivered London Area in jute sacks (11 to ton), or paper bags (20 to ton) free (non-returnable):—

	£	s.	d.
4 ton loads and upwards site ......Per ton	1	19	0
1 ton to 4 tons site	2	1	0
Alongside Vauxhall in 80-ton lots	1	15	0
"Ferrocrete" Rapid Hardening Cement:—			
4 ton loads and upwards site	2	5	0
1 ton to 4 tons site	2	7	0
Alongside Vauxhall in 80-ton lots	2	1	0

Note.—Jute sacks are charged 1s. 6d. each and credited 1s. 6d. nett, if returned in good condition within three months, carriage paid.

	£	s.	d.
"Colorcrete" Nos. 1 and 2 Coloured Rapid Hardening Portland Cement in 1-cwt. paper bags free (non-returnable) in 1-ton lots and upwards site	3	6	0
"Snowcrete" White Portland Cement in 1-cwt. paper bags free (non-returnable) 1 ton and upwards site	8	15	0
Super Cement (Waterproof) paper bags free	3	9	0
Roman Cement	6	15	0
Parian Cement	5	15	0
Keene's Cement, White	5	15	0
" " Pink	5	10	0

PLASTER.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Coarse, Pink	2	17	0	Sirapite, Coarse	3	5	0
" White	3	2	6	" Finish	3	13	0
Pioneer	3	13	0				
Super Carbo	2	7	6	4-ton loads & over London Area, paper bags free.			
Carbo Setting	2	12	6				
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	1	17	6	Grey Stone Lime	2	2	0
				Chalk Lime	2	2	0
Granite Chippings	1	12	0	Hair per cwt.	2	2	6

Note.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each, and credited 1s. 6d., if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in sacks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dep.

STONE.

	s.	d.
Bath Stone.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2	10
Beer Stone—Random Block—		
Free on rail at Seaton Station, per ft. cube	2	3
Delivered free on rail Nine Elms, S.R. per ft. cube	3	1½

Selected approximate size one way, 1d. per cubic foot extra; selected approximately three sizes or for special work, 3d. per cubic foot extra.

	s.	d.
Portland Stone—		
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, S. Rly., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4	4½
Do. do., delivered on road waggons at above stations, per ft. cube	4	5½

White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

Note.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. average, and ½d. beyond 30ft.

	s.	d.
Hopton-Wood Stone—		
F.O.R. Quarries, Wirksworth Derbyshire. Random blocks from 10ft. and over per ft. cube	14	0
Sawn two sides	22	6
Hopton Wood Stone—		
Sawn three or four sides	27	9
Chilmark—Random Block—		
At Nine Elms, per ft. cube	3	11
York Stone, Blue—*Robin Hood Quality.*		
Delivered at any Goods Station London.		
6in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 20 ft. super) ......Per ft. super	5	6
6in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6	0
3in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2	3½
2in. to 2½in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) "	1	6½
1½in. to 2in., ditto "	1	3½
Hard York—		
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.		
Scappled random blocks ....Per ft. cube	6	1
6-in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) ......Per ft. super	7	1½
6in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6	1½
4in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	3	1½
3in. ditto ditto "	2	8
2in. self-faced random flags..Per yd. super	7	6

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full van loads, per ft. cube: Plain, 7s. 6d.; Moulded, 8s. 6d. Sills, 10s. 0d.

SOFT WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	Per stan.	Inches.	Per stan.
4 × 11	£23 10	3 × 6	£18 10
4 × 9	22 10	3 × 11	19 10
4 × 8	21 0	2 × 11	19 10
4 × 7	19 0	3 × 9	19 10
3 × 8	17 10	2½ × 9	19 10
3 × 7	18 0	3 × 4½	17 10
2½ × 7	18 0	3 × 4	17 10

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£22 10	1 × 9	£21 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅝	16/-	1¼	25/-
¾	17/-	1½	31/6
1	19/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING Inches.	per sq.	MATCHING (BEST) Inches.	per sq.
1	21/-	⅝	16/-
1¼	26/-	¾	18/6
1½	32/6	1	22/6

ins. BATTENS	s. d.	SAWN LATHS.	s. d.
⅜ × 2..per 100ft.	2 6	Per bundle	2 3

HARD WOOD.

1 INCH AND UP THICK.

Average price for prime quality.	£	s.	d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube.	0	15	0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, per ft. cube	0	12	0
Dry American and/or Japanese plain Oak, per ft. cube	0	10	0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, per ft. cube	0	14	0
Dry log-cut Honduras Mahogany, per ft. cube	0	16	0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, per ft. cube	1	1	0
Dry Teak, per ft. cube.	0	14	0
Dry American Whitewood, per ft. cube	0	10	0
Best Scotch Glue, per cwt.	3	0	0
Liquid Glue, per cwt. ....4 7 0 to	5	10	0

HUDDERSFIELD Building Society

Experience has shown that the arrangements made by the Huddersfield to assist occupier borrowers have given the utmost satisfaction, and the service rendered has been greatly appreciated by builders' clients.

Write for the Folder "Mortgage Facilities" to The Huddersfield Building Society, Britannia House, 203, Strand, London, W.C.2, or to the Head Office, Britannia Buildings, Huddersfield. Andrew Stewart, C.A., Managing Director.

WHEN YOU INVEST—A HOUSE IS BEST!

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc, carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000 actual.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
24 by 12	29	15	0	18 by 10	15	12	6
22 by 12	25	0	0	18 by 9	13	15	0
22 by 11	22	10	0	16 by 10	13	10	0
20 by 12	*22	0	0	16 by 8	10	7	6
20 by 10	19	7	6				

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truck loads of not less than 6 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£	s.	d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	£4	2	6
ditto hand-made ditto	4	10	0
Ornamental ditto	4	15	0
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0	8	6
Machine-made	0	8	0

METALS.

Joists, Girders, &c., to London Station, per Ton—

	£	s.	d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	£12	0	0
Plain Compound Girders	14	10	0
" " Stanchions	16	10	0
In Roof Work	19	0	0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.—To London Station, per ton.

Diameter	£	s.	d.	Diameter	£	s.	d.
¼ in.	12	10	0	5/16 in. to ½ in.	11	0	0
⅜ in.	11	10	0	⅝in. to 2½ in.	10	15	0

Wrought-Iron Tubes and Fittings—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward. If sent from London Stocks)

	Standard Wrot. Mild Steel Tubes and Tubulars Sizes ⅛in. to 6in. %	Genuine Wrot. (Puddled) Iron Tubes and Tubulars Sizes ⅛in. to 6in. %	Standard Fittings Sizes ⅛in. to 6in. %	Standard Flanges Sizes ⅛in. to 6in. %
Gas	65	52½	57½	70
Water	61¼	48¾	52½	65
Steam	57½	45	47½	60
Galv. gas.	52½	40	47½	60
Galv. water	47½	35	42½	55
Galv. steam	42½	30	37½	50

C.I. Half-Round Gutters—London Price ex Works.

Per yd. in 6ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/5½	1/1½	4½d.
3½ in.	1/6½	1/3	5½d.
4 in.	1/6¾	1/4½	6½d.
4½ in.	1/8	1/6½	9½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/8¾	10d.

O.G. Gutters.

3 in.	1/7¾	1/5½	7d.
3½ in.	1/9½	1/5½	7½d.
4 in.	1/11	1/6¾	8½d.
4½in.	2/0	1/9½	9½d.
5 in.	2/4½	2/0¾	11½d.

RAIN WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in.	2/2½	1/4½	2/0
2½ in.	2/3¾	1/6½	2/4½
3 in.	2/9¾	1/11	2/10½
3½ in.	3/3½	2/3¾	3/3½
4 in.	3/9	2/9	4/0½

Less 20 per cent. trade discount.

Tonnage allowance—4-ton lots, 5 per cent. 2-ton lots, 2½ per cent.

L.C.C. Coated Soil Pipes—London Prices ex Stock.

	Pipe, s. d.	Bends, stock angles, s. d.	Branches, stock angles, s. d.
2in. per yd. in 6fts.	2 9½	2 0	2 5½
2½in. " ..	3 2	2 2½	3 0½
3 in. " ..	3 6	2 5½	3 7½
3½ in. " ..	3 9½	3 0½	4 2½
4 in. " ..	4 2½	3 4½	4 10½

L.C.C. Coated Drain Pipes—London Prices ex Stock.

	Pipe, s. d.	Bends, stock angles, s. d.	Branches, stock angles, s. d.
3in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	3 4½	4 3	7 0
cwt. qr. lbs.			
4in. " 1 1 20..	5 1	5 1	8 9
5in. " 1 2 22..	6 6	8 3	13 6
6in. " 2 0 6..	7 6	10 1	18 0

Gaskin for jointing 41/- per cwt.

Per ton in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Iron—							
Common bars	10	0	0	to	10	10	0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—							
Good merchant quality	11	0	0	to	11	10	0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	14	10	0	..	15	10	0
Mild Steel Bars	9	10	0	..	10	10	0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	9	0	0	..	9	10	0
Hoop iron, basis price	11	10	0	..	12	10	0
" Galvanised	28	0	0	..	29	0	0

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for The Builder, and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS—(*contd.*).

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—			
Ordinary sizes, to 20 g.	11 10 0	..	12 0 0
„ „ 24 g.	12 10 0	..	13 10 0
„ „ 26 g.	14 10 0	..	15 10 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality—			
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 8 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	15 0 0	..	16 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 8 ft. to 26 g.....	17 10 0	..	18 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.			
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—			
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	14 0 0	..	15 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g..	16 10 0	..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	17 10 0	..	19 0 0
Sheets, Galvanised, Flat, Best quality—			
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 8 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	15 10 0	..	17 10 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	16 0 0	..	18 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	17 10 0	..	19 10 0
Cut Nails, 2 in. to 6 in.....	16 10 0	..	18 0 0
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)			

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

COPPER.

		s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)	per lb.	0 9
Strong sheet	„	0 10
Thin	„	0 11
Copper nails	„	1 0
Copper wire	„	0 11

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	200/-	588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/-	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH GLASS CLEANING SCREW.

	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/-	per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	60/-	126/-	per doz.

TIN.—English Ingots, 2/6 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumbers 1/1, Tinmen's 1/8, Blowpipe 1/4 per lb.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD.—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up.....	23 10 0
Pipe in coils	23 10 0
Soil pipe	29 0 0
Compo pipe	30 0 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20/- per ton extra, lots under 3 cwt. 4/- per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 2/6 per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 4/- per cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton } £14 0 0

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0 3 0
„ „ „ in barrels	„	0 3 2
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3 4
Boiled „ „ in barrels	„	0 3 5
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3 7
Turpentine, in barrels	„	0 4 2
„ in drums (10 galls.).....	„	0 4 4
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5-cwt. casks.)		49 0 0

Extra for 1-cwt. kegs over 5-cwt. casks is 5/9 cwt.

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT.

"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco." "J" Brand, and other best brands (in 14-lb. tins) not less than 5-cwt. lots £ s. d.

per ton delivered		68 0 0	
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ..	per ton	37 0 0	
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 15 0	
Size, XD quality	fkn.	0 3 6	

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per gallon
Oak Varnish	Outside	0 14 0
Fine Do.	Do.	0 16 0
Fine Copal.....	Do.	0 18 0
Pale Copal.....	Do.	1 0 0
Pale Opal Carriage	Do.	1 4 0
Best Do.	Do.	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 15 0
Fine Pale Paper	Do.	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	Do.	1 2 0
Fine Copal Flatting.....	Do.	1 0 0
Hard Drying Oak	Do.	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	Do.	0 19 6
Fine Copal Varnish	Do.	1 0 6
Pale Do.	Do.	1 12 0
Best Do.	Do.	1 2 6
Best Japan Gold Size.....		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 0
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 0
Knotting (patent)		0 15 0
French and Brush Polish		0 12 0
Liquid Dryers in Turpentine		0 9 0
Culross Black Enamel.....		0 7 0

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

ORDINARY GLAZING QUALITY & SELECTED GLAZING QUALITY.

	per ft. super		per ft. super
15 oz. O.G.Q. ..	2½d.	32 oz. O.G.Q.	6½d.
15 „ S.G.Q. ..	2¾d.	32 „ S.G.Q.	7½d.
21 „ O.G.Q. ..	3½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	2½d.
21 „ S.G.Q. ..	3¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4½d.
26 „ O.G.Q. ..	4½d.	Flatted, 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9d.
26 „ S.G.Q. ..	5d.	Em'ld 15 oz. 4½d., 21 oz.	5½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED plate in CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
Rolled plate ¼ in.....	4½d.
Rough rolled ⅜ in.	5½d.
Rough rolled, ½ in.....	5½d.
Figured, Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White....	5½d.
Do. tinted	8d.
Rolled Sheet	5d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5d
Tinted Do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

"VITA" GLASS.	per ft. s. d.
Clearsheet—not exceeding 1 foot	1 0
Do. do. 2 feet	1 3
Do. over 2 feet	1 9
Polished plate—not exceeding 1 foot	1 6
Do. do. 2 feet.....	2 0
Cathedral—not exceeding 1 foot	1 0
Do. larger sizes	1 6
Horticultural Sheet and Cathedral "Vita" Glass. Sizes up to 24 inches by 18 inches or not exceeding 3 feet	1 0
3/16 in. Wired Georgian Design. Sizes up to 96 inches long by up to 24 inches wide.....	2 9

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND

Following are grade rates authorised by the Scottish N.J.C. for the Building Industry from February 1. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur.

Grade Classification ...	A	...	A¹	...	A²	...	A³	...	B	...	B¹
Craftsmen	1/7	...	1/6½	...	1/6	...	1/5½	...	1/5	...	1/4½
Labourers	1/2½	...	1/1½	...	1/1½	...	1/1	...	1/0½	...	1/0½

Aberdeen .....A	Dundee .....A	Hawick .....A²	Perth .....A
Airdrie .....A	Dunfermline ....A	Helensburgh ....A	Perthshire .....A²
Alexandria .....A	Dunoon .....A	Inverness .....B	Peterhead .....A²
Arbroath .....A	East Lothian ...A	Kilmarnock ....A	Renfrewshire ...A
Ayrshire .....A	Edinburgh .....A	Kincardineshire A	Rothesay .....A
Bathgate .....A	Falkirk .....A	Kinross-shire ....A	Roxburghshire ..A²
Bo'ness .....A	Forfarshire .....A²	Kirkcaldy .....A	St. Andrews ....A
Broughty Ferry ..A	Fort William ....B	Lanarkshire ....A	Selkirkshire .... A
Clackmannanshire A	Galashiels .....A²	Leith .....A	Stirling .....A
Coatbridge .....A	Glasgow .....A	Midlothian .....A	Stirlingshire, West A
Dumbartonshire ..A	Greenock .....A	Motherwell ....A	West Lothian....A
Dumfries .....A²	Hamilton .....A	Peebleshire ....A²	Wishaw .....A
Dunfriesshire .....A			

The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in various towns in England and Wales are given on page 390.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS

BURNTISLAND.—HOUSING. — The Town Council has agreed to inform the Department of Health that the number of new houses proposed to be completed by the Local Authority up to the end of 1936 is 95. The Council also approved of the layout plan prepared by the Burgh Surveyor showing provision for additional houses on the burgh's ground at Rossend as follows: 8 houses of five apartments each; 44 houses of four apartments each; and 8 houses of three apartments. The Council further resolved to proceed with the erection of 60 houses as shown on the plan. Mr. Waddell, Burgh Surveyor, was appointed architect for the scheme.

COATBRIDGE.—CENTRE.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted the Lanarkshire C.C. a lining to build a junior instruction centre near Coatbridge Technical College. The cost to be £19,000.

CRIEFF.—ALTERATIONS. — Following the destruction by fire some years ago of Muthill school, the Perthshire E.C. has decided that the advanced division pupils at Muthill be transferred to Crieff, and plans were prepared for alterations at Crieff Public School providing for six additional classrooms.

DALKEITH. — HOUSES.—The Corporation are to erect 156 houses at Woodburn. Mr. T. Aikman Swan, architect, 7, 8t. Colun-street, Edinburgh.

DUNDEE.—DOCK.—Plans and specifications are to be prepared by the Dundee Harbour Trustees' general engineer and manager for a new graving dock which the Trustees contemplate.

DUNDEE.—HOUSING.—Preliminary plans for the second housing development at Mid-Craigie were discussed at a meeting of the Housing Committee of the T.C. It was decided that the scheme should comprise three-roomed houses of the flatted type, four-roomed houses of the flatted and cottage types, and five-roomed houses of the cottage type. Preparation of the plans and lay-out was left to Mr. J. M'Lellan Brown, Depute City Architect.

EAST WEMYSS.—HALL.—A new church and hall is to be erected on a site adjoining the main road and Station-road, for the St. George's congregation. The church will have seating accommodation for 550 people, and the hall 300 people. The estimated cost of the scheme is £9,000. The architect is Mr. Peter Sinclair, Methil.

EDINBURGH.—BUILDINGS.—Plans for an addition to the Scottish Motor Traction Co.'s premises at New-street have been passed at a sitting of the Dean of Guild Court. The scheme, which will cover over an acre of ground, will cost about £30,000. The architect is Mr. J. R. M'Kay. Among the other warrants granted were the following: The City, 232 houses in West Granton-road, Royston Mains-road, Royston Mains-crescent, Royston Mains-street, Royston Mains-place, and Crewe-road North, and electricity substation in Lochrin-terrace and West Tollcross; Edinburgh Savings Bank, branch bank office and house at corner of St. John's-road and Glebe-road, Corstorphine; James Miller and Partners (Ltd.), 8 shops, bank premises, and 5 houses at junction of Pentland-terrace and Buckstone-terrace.

EDINBURGH.—SCHOOLS. — The E.C. in their annual progress report that the plans approved or in course of preparation for new schools, etc., included a second primary school at Granton, Holy Cross Academy (new primary school), new intermediate school at East Pilton, new intermediate school at Craigmillar, and new central school for physically defective children to be erected on the site acquired at Merchiston Castle, and to be named "St. Luke's School."

FALKIRK.—SCHOOL.—Plans are in hand for new nursery school for the Falkirk and District Nursery School Association, who have

(*Continued on page 369.*)

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	8	0
Add if in clay	" "	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	" "	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	3
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	" "	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundations 1 to 6	per yard cube	24	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	" "	5	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	" "	2	0
Add if in beams	" "	2	6
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	" "	8	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	"	1	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	26	0	0
Add if in stocks	"	6	0	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	"	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	"	1	5	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1½

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	"	0	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	" "	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	" "	0	0	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	"	0	5	9

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	" "	0	0	11
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks		4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	" "	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	" "	6	0
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	" "	1	0

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	12	9
York stone sills fixed	" "	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	" "	10	6
Beer stone and all labour fixed	" "	15	0
Portland stone fixed	" "	15	6
Chilmark stone fixed complete	" "	13	6

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap. including nails	per square	70	0
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	"	71	6
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	"	73	6

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	3	6
Do. joists	" "	4	0
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	" "	4	6
Do. trusses	" "	6	9

		¾"	1"	1¼"	2"
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	30/-	35/-	43/-	70/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	"	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	0	8
Centre for arches	"	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	"	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾"	1"	1¼"	1½"
Deal edges shot	per sq.	—	38/-	45/-	52/-
Do. tongued and grooved	"	—	43/-	50/-	58/-
Do. matchings	"	40/-	45/-	—	—
Moulded skirtings, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/4	1/7	1/9	2/3

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	9
Two Do. Do. Do.	" "	2	0
Add for fitting and fixing	" "	0	2
Deal cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights, average size		3	3

DOORS.

		1¼"	1½"	2"
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/3	2/5
Four-panel Do.	"	2/4	2/6	2/9
Two-panel moulded both sides	"	2/6	2/9	2/11
Four-panel Do. Do.	"	2/9	2/11	3/2

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	12	0

		1"	1¼"	1½"
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	"	1/2	1/4	1/7
Add if cross-tongued	"	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

		1"	1¼"	1½"	2"	2½"
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets		2/0	2/3	2/8	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed		1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. x 1½ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail, average 3 in. x 3 in.	" "	5	6
Add if ramped	" "	11	0
Add if wreathed	" "	22	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	15	0
Plain compound girders	"	18	0
Do. stanchions	"	20	9
In roofwork	"	26	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3"	4"	5"	6"
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/-	1/1	1/3	1/6
Ogee Do. Do.	"	1/2	1/3	1/9	2/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	"	1/3	1/10	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	2/9	3/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	"	1/1	1/4	1/9	2/6
Do. nozzles for inlets	"	2/2	2/7	3/7	4/-

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	35	6
Do. do. flats	"	34	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	0
Welt joint	per ft. run	0	4
Soldered seam	" "	1	6
Copper nailing	" "	0	3

		½"	¾"	1"	1¼"	2"	4"
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	10½	1/2	1/9	2/5	3/-	—
Do. service	"	1/3	1/8	2/2	3/2	—	—
Do. soil	"	—	—	—	—	—	6/-
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	2/3	5/6
Soldered stop ends	"	0/7	0/11	1/3	2/-	2/6	—
Red lead joints	"	0/9	0/10	1/1	1/7	1/10	3/6
Wiped soldered joints		2/-	2/6	2/9	3/5	4/3	6/-
Lead traps and cleaning screws	"	—	—	—	10/-	13/-	—
Bib cocks and joints	"	6/-	9/-	13/-	—	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	"	10/6	12/6	17/6	50/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	0
Do. Do. Sirapite	" "	2	3
Do. Do. Keen's	" "	3	0
Add saw lathing	" "	1	4
Add metal lathing	" "	2	4
(Not including hangers or runners, etc., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	" "	1	7
Do. plain face	" "	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	4	6

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	6½
26-oz. Do.	" "	0	7½
Obscured sheet	" "	0	8
¼-in. rolled plate	" "	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	" "	0	10
¼-in. wired cast plate	" "	1	1

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	7½
Knotting and priming	" "	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	" "	0	9
Do. 2 coats	" "	1	2
Do. 3 coats	" "	1	9
Do. 4 coats	" "	2	4
Graining	" "	2	3
Varnishing twice	" "	1	9
Sizing	" "	0	3
Flatting	" "	0	7
Enamel	" "	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	2
French polishing	" "	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece 2/- to	4/-	

These prices apply *to new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Act, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

(*Continued from page 367.*)

approved of a site at Meadow-place. Messrs. James Stirling and Wilson, architects, Vicar-street.

FALKIRK.—HOUSING.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed plans for buildings estimated to cost £11,530. Mr. John Livingstone, builder, Kerse-lane, Falkirk, was granted warrant to erect 5 houses of five apartments each and 6 houses of four apartments each at the new street to be called Gartcows-crescent, Falkirk. The cost of the houses is estimated at £9,000.

GLASGOW.—BUILDING. — The Dean of Guild Court has approved of the following plans: Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Govan, extension to their brass-finishing shop; Associated British Picture Corporation, Ltd., London, cinema in Govan-road; Woolworth's Stores, Ltd., warehouse at 59, Kilmarnock-road; Maclean and Robb, Ltd., 131, West Regent-street, to erect 21 four-apartment houses west of Crookston-road and north of Barrhead-road.

GRANGEMOUTH.—MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS. —The T.C. are proceeding with the erection of new municipal buildings. The estimated cost is £15,000, and the architects are Messrs. Wilson and Tait, of Grangemouth. The following are the contractors:—Mason, D. Stewart and Son, Bonnybridge; joiner and carpenter, A. Williamson and Son, Grangemouth; slater, J. T. Murray, Grangemouth; plumber, Aitken Bros., Grangemouth; plaster work, D. Macnair and Son, Ltd., Falkirk.

GREENOCK.—TENEMENTS. — Plans for a tenement building were considered by the Housing Committee of the Corporation. The new tenement has been designed by Mr. F. C. Mears, architect and town-planning expert, Edinburgh. It is proposed to erect four blocks of the new tenements in the John-street area housing scheme, where about 120 houses are to be built.

HAMILTON. — CENTRE. — The Dean of Guild Court has approved of plans presented by the Lanark C.C. for the erection of a junior instruction centre in Greenfield-road, Burnbank, at an estimated cost of £30,000.

INVERNESS.—HOUSES.—The T.C. are to erect 104 houses at Kessock-park.

KILMARNOCK.—BUILDING.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed the following plans: Glenfield and Kennedy, brass foundry at their premises at Low Glencairn, at £4,000; T.C. fire station at Titchfield-street, at £13,000; and Saxone Shoe Co., Ltd., extension to their factory at Titchfield-street, at £4,000.

KIRKCALDY.—CHURCH.—Kirkcaldy Presbytery has agreed that authority be given to the survey committee, in conjunction with the Home Mission Committee of the General Assembly, to negotiate with Kirkcaldy T.C. for a site for a possible church in the Hayfield housing area.

MAYBOLE.—HOUSES.—The T.C. is to proceed with 36 houses.

PAISLEY.—HOUSES.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed plans for the T.C., for the erection of dwelling-houses on the grounds at Westmarch. The new scheme is to consist of 5 three-story tenements and 4 two-story blocks. Altogether the scheme will consist of 341 dwellings—202 three apartments, 109 four apartments, and 30 five apartments.

PORTESSIE. — SCHOOL. — The Banffshire C.C. Works Committee has approved of plans for a new school.

PORT GLASGOW.—BATHS.—Proposals to build new swimming baths in Port Glasgow are to be put before the T.C.

PRESTWICK.—BUILDING.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed the following plans: Woolworth's Stores, two-story building in Main-street, at cost of £4,000; W. Paton and Sons, builders, Ayr, to erect 6 houses at new road off Adamton-road, at £2,520.

STRANRAER. — HOUSES. — Plans are in hand for the erection of 44 houses. Mr. James Mercer, architect, Municipal Offices.

TAIN.—HOUSING.—The construction of 26 houses has been approved by the T.C.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* **Denotes *accepted*.**
† **Denotes *provisionally accepted*.**
‡ **Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.**
§ **Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.**
¶ **Denotes *accepted by H.M. Government Departments*.**

Aberdeen.—44 houses at Hillow-drive, and also for 6 3-apartment, 6 4-apartment, and 6 5-apartment houses at the Park-road Roslin-street housing site, for the Corporation. Mr. Alexander Gardner, architect, 11, Broad-street:—

Excavation, brick and mason—
*J. Shirras & Son, Ltd., Aberdeen £6,235 8 7
A. G. Rennie & Sons, Brechin ... 3,417 1 1
Joinery, carpentry and ironmongery—
*R. & J. Reid, Ltd., Aberdeen ... 3,327 9 2
*D. McAndrew & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen ... 1,661 9 10
Slater and rough casting—
*J. Durnin, Aberdeen ... 980 15 4
*J. Durnin, Aberdeen ... 314 0 0
Plumber work and sanitary engineering—
*J. F. Anderson, Aberdeen ... 1,839 5 10
*W. Burnett, Aberdeen ... 795 12 2
Lathing and plaster works—
*Rodger & Baxter, Aberdeen ... 1,719 12 2
*W. Marson & Son, Aberdeen ... 848 13 3½
Painter and papering—
*W. Smith, Aberdeen ... 466 5 0
*A. McKie, Aberdeen ... 227 0 0
Electrical fittings and installation—
*J. B. Reid, Aberdeen ... 197 11 9
*A. H. Shaw, Aberdeen ... 95 15 5
Iron railings and gates—
*A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow ... 204 16 6
*W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge ... 43 10 2

Aberdeen.—16 houses and other offices in Gray-street. Mr. T. S. Sutherland, architect and measurer, Union-street:—

*Modern Homes (Aberdeen), Ltd., Union-street, Aberdeen.

Alfreton.—30 houses in Alfreton and 26 in Somercotes, for the U.D.C.:—

*G. W. Blackburn, Kirkby-in-Ashfield—
30 houses ... £8,053
26 houses ... 7,371

Bakewell.—Construction of a mass concrete service tank, etc., in the parishes of Bonsall, Winster, Elton and Ivonbrook Grange, and providing, laying and jointing of approximately 6,043 lin. yds. of iron pipes, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Brady & Partington, civil engineers, Market-street, Chapel-en-le-Frith:—

Clay Cross Co., Clay Cross, Chesterfield ... £9,432 17 1
G. H. Hetherington, Baslow ... 8,904 8 5
T. Beighton, Ltd., Brimington ... 7,604 7 1
*Z. & W. Wade, Whaley Bridge ... 7,298 13 3

DON'T TENDER UNSUCCESSFULLY

SECURE CONTRACTS WITH

THE STEEL SCAFFOLDING CO., LTD.

Imperial House, 80, Regent St., London, W.1
Telephone: Regent 1137

Balbriggan.—30 houses between Chapel and Clonard-streets, for the Dublin County Board of Health:—

*E. & W. Dempsey, Ashtown ... £9,902

Barrowford.—Extensions to Barrowford Central Council school, for the Lancashire County E.C. Mr. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Offices, Preston:—

*W. H. Bond & Son, Colne ... £6,797

Bedale.—Eight houses, for the R.D.C.:—

*D. Oakley, Ltd., Romanby-road, Northallerton ... £2,596

Bedlington.—142 houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. W. Pooley, surveyor:—

*Direct Labour.

Bexhill-on-Sea.—New wing at Nazareth House. Messrs. Pugin & Pugin, architects, 213, North End-road, West Kensington, London, W.14:—

Compton & Pettman, Bexhill-on-Sea ... 28,300
Rice & Son, Ltd., Brighton ... 23,940
P.C.S., Ltd., London ... 22,977
James Longley & Co., Ltd., Crawley ... 22,625
Dove Bros., Ltd., London ... 22,450
R. Corben & Son, Ltd., West Borough, Maidstone ... 22,220
*Ringmer Building Works, Ltd., Ringmer, Lewes, Sussex ... 21,900

Birmingham.—Erection of Barker Institute of Fine Arts, University of Birmingham. Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., architect:—

Contractors—*Maddocks & Walford, Ltd., Birmingham.
Reinforced concrete engineers—*Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., London.

Birmingham.—Warehouse in Edgbaston-street, for Messrs. Thomas Plant, Ltd. Mr. H. S. Scott, F.R.I.B.A., architect:—

Contractors—*Elvins & Sons.
Floors—*Truscon Precast.

Braintree.—Building work at baths extension, including erection of main entrance, conveniences and café, for the U.D.C.:—

*B. C. P. Brand ... £463 14 6

Brighton.—New flats at St. Margaret's-court, St. Margaret's-place. Mr. W. F. Andrews, architect, 37, West-street, Brighton, 1:—

	No. 1.	*No.* 2.
Rice & Sons, Ltd.	£5,627	£390
Barnes & Son, Ltd.	5,555	343
T. J. Braybon & Son	5,420	337
Cruttenden & Son, Ltd.	5,379	317
*Ringmer Building Works, Ltd.	5,250	276

Bristol.—94 houses and flats, for the T.C.:—

‡F. C. Hollister ... £28,016

Bristol.—85 non-parlour type houses and eight flats on the Bedminster and Knowle estate, for the T.C.:—

*E. A. W. Poole & Son, Bristol ... £27,126

Bromsgrove.—Additions to head teacher's house at Stoke Prior Council school, for the County E.C. Mr. A. V. Rowe, architect, 36, Foregate-street, Worcester:—

*W. Weaver, Ltd., Bromsgrove ... £173 10 4

Burnham-on-Crouch.—Six houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. T. H. Chambers, M.Inst.M. and Cy.E., surveyor:—

H. W. Hempstead, Lackingdon £1,937 0 0
J. E. Smith & Sons, Burnham-on-Crouch ... 1,836 1 5
*J. & F. Challis, Silver-road, Burnham-on-Crouch ... 1,704 0 0

Bury.—Alterations, etc., to the male mental ward, Jericho Institution, for the Rochdale and Bury Guardians:—

*J. Tinline, Ltd.
*W. Higgin, Ltd.
(both of Bury).

Cardiff.—Reconstruction of drapery store at rear of 19, Queen-street, for Messrs. Seccombes, Ltd. Messrs. George Baines & Son, F.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., chartered and registered architects, 121, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1:—

General building—*William Symonds & Sons, Ltd., 16, Rectory-road, Canton, Cardiff.
Shop window and internal fittings—*Courtaey Pope & Co., Ltd., Amhurst Park Works, Tottenham, N.15.

Chelmsford.—Public Health Department, for the T.C.:—

W. E. Wisbey & Son, Chelmsford ... £9,932
Fernhill Building Co., Ltd., Coventry ... 8,900
S. E. Moss & Sons, Chelmsford ... 8,838
G. J. Hawkes & Sons, Chelmsford ... 8,800
A. G. Wicks, Braintree ... 8,695
F. J. French, Chelmsford ... 8,647
S. W. Steadman, Chadwell Heath ... 8,500
H. Fairweather & Co., London, W.C. ... 8,443
H. R. Barber, Oxney Green ... 8,416
*H. Potter (W. Sharp), Ltd., Chelmsford ... 8,312
(Borough Engineer: £8,466.)

Clare.—Houses, for the County Board of Health:—

1—*P. J. O'Donoghue, Ballyvaughan £240 0
1—*M. O'Friel, Ennistymon ... 232 10
1—*P. Duggan, Kilrush ... 235 0
1—*P. Walsh, Scariff ... 232 0
1—*M. Hinchy, Tulla ... 238 0
1—*T. O'Leary, Ennis ... 235 0
3—*P. O'Donnell, Kilrush ... 343 10 & 337 0
3—*T. Leyden, Ennis ... 733 0
4—*M. Hinchy, Tulla ... 935 0
6—*N. Foley, Tulla ... 1,439 2

Cowes.—30 three-bedroomed and two four-bedroomed houses at Cowes, and six three-bedroomed houses at East Cowes, with drains, footpaths, fencing, gates and other incidental work, for the U.D.C. Mr. A. E. Smith, A.M.Inst.C.E., engineer and surveyor:—

°A. C. Dean, High Wycombe £6,116

Croydon.—Diving stage at the Purley Way bathing pool, for the C.B.:—

°Gray's Ferro-Concrete Co., Ltd. ... £465 19 7

Doncaster.—Fire station in Lonsdale-avenue, for the T.C. Mr. F. O. Kirby, Borough Surveyor, 3, Priory-place:—

Steelwork—
°H. Barrett & Sons, Ltd., Bradford ... £1,497

Dublin.—486 houses on sections 5 and 7 of the Cramlin housing area, for the Corporation:—

°P. F. Fearon & Co., Ltd., Dublin ... £162,080

Dudley.—Three shops on the Hutments site, for the T.C. Mr. F. H. Gibbons, Borough Surveyor:—

†J. Webb, Coseley £2,592

Dundee.—18 semi-detached houses in Mairfield-crescent. Mr. Edwin L. Williamson, architect, 154, Union-street, Aberdeen:—

°J. Bisset & Son, Ltd., Aberdeen.

Ebbw Vale.—Erection of junior mixed school at Glyncoed. Mr. Geo. H. Davis, L.R.I.B.A., architect:—

Contractors—°W. Miles & Sons.
Floors—°Truscon Precast.
Reinforced concrete engineers—°Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., London.

Edinburgh.—Renewal of sanitary fittings in West Register-street conveniences, for the T.C. Mr. W. A. Macartney, City Engineer, 329, High-street:—

‡D. Blake & Co., Beaverhall-road, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.—150 houses at Granton Mains housing scheme, sixth development, with option to Corporation to add 74 houses additional, for the T.C. Mr. R. J. MacRae, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect:—

Mason—	
°W. A. McLeod & Co.	£16,798 5 7
Joiner—	
°G. Wilson, Ltd.	9,625 9 10
Plumber—	
°H. Twaddle & Son	5,880 0 0
Plaster—	
°J. & W. MacLauchlan	3,174 0 0
Lath—	
°W. Rome, Ltd., Glasgow	940 0 0
Slater—	
°J. Armstrong & Sons	2,673 19 4
Glazier—	
°Northern Glazing Co.	397 9 6
Painter—	
°Neil Nicholson, Kirkcaldy	961 8 10
Iron Fencing—	
°Wm. Prentice	632 8 1

(Remainder of Edinburgh.)

Edinburgh.—Sub-station in Candlemaker-row, for the T.C. Mr. R. J. MacRae, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect. Quantities by Messrs. Underwood & Son, 49, Queen-street:—

Mason and steel—	
°Scott & Brown, 4, South Gray-street, Edinburgh	£805 12 0
Joiner—	
°D. Greig & Co., 8a, East Preston-street, Edinburgh	168 7 9

Gillingham.—New municipal offices, for the Council:—

°Parham, Ltd., Gillingham £41,822

Glamorgan.—Pithead baths, at Seven Sisters Colliery, near Ystradgynlais, for the Miners' Welfare Committee, Romney House, Marsham-street, Westminster, S.W.1. Mr. J. H. Forshaw, architect:—

°Evan James, Ystrad Mynach, Glamorgan.

Glasgow.—Garage and service station in Parliamentary-road, for Messrs. James Gibbons & Sons, Mr. J. Thomson King, A.R.I.B.A., architect:—

Contractors—°Carmyle Concrete Co., Ltd.
Reinforced concrete engineers—°Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., London.

Glasgow.—Warehouse in Wilson-street, for Messrs. Lambe, Ltd. Messrs. Thomson, Sandilands & McLeod, architects, 246, West George-street:—

Excavation, brick and mason—°J. Train & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Joinery, carpentry and ironmongery—°Lawson & Co. (Govan), Ltd., Govan.
Steel construction—°Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Glazier—°J. P. McPhee, Glasgow.
Steel casements—°McLean & Co., Glasgow.
Plumber work and sanitary engineering—°J. Paterson & Co. (Plumbers), Ltd., Glasgow.
Plaster work and lathing—°G. Davidson & Co., Glasgow.
Terrazzo and tile—°Toffolo, Jackson & Co., Glasgow.

Golspie.—Erection of Lawson Memorial Hospital. Messrs. Horne & Murray, architects:—

Contractors for reinforced work—°Fowler & Kennedy, Inverness.
Floors—°Truscon.

Greenock.—Maternity and children's hospitals at Gateside Combination Fever Hospital site, Fanay Farm, Inverkip-road. Mr. David L. Henderson, The Vennel, Greenock, and Mr. Lochhead, of Messrs. Cullen, Lochhead & Brown, Cadzow-street, Hamilton, architects. Messrs. Alexander Wilson & Fife, measurers, Library-buildings, Greenock:—

Principal contractors — °J. & R. Kirk, Ltd., Greenock.
Composite flat roofing—°D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., Manchester.
Iron railings and gates — °W. Prentice, Larkhall.
Electrical fittings and installation, etc.—°Harry Brcs., Greenock.
Heating engineering installation—°W. Kerr & Co., Greenock.
Steel windows and casements, etc. — °The °Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Glasgow.

Halesowen.—Four two-bedroom, six three-bedroom and two four-bedroom type houses at Hurst Green, Blackheath, for the U.D.C. Mr. G. Spurr, engineer and surveyor:—

°Housing, Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham.

Halesowen.—Reconstruction of the Illey Brook Bridge, for the Staffordshire C.C.:—

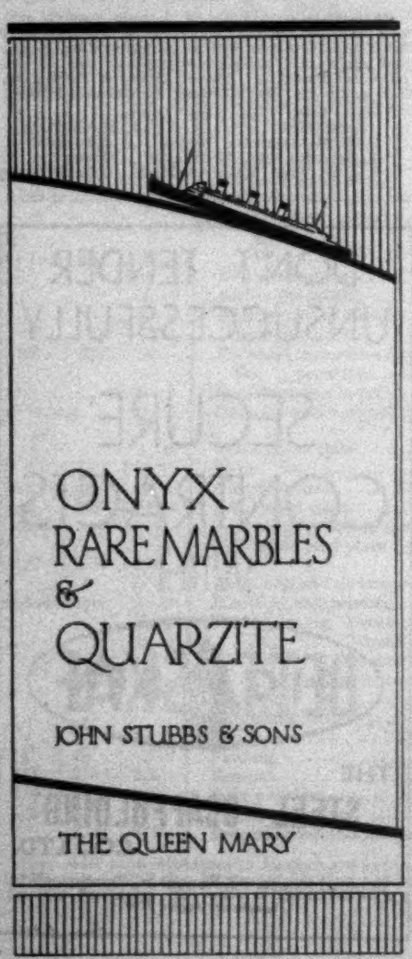
°Ward & Kidd, Alrewas, Burton-on-Trent £3,200

Halifax.—302 houses on the Ovendon Hall estate, for the C.B. Mr. D. T. Lloyd Jones, Borough Engineer, Crossley-street:—

Mason—°R. & T. Bower, Ltd., Salterhebble, Halifax.
Joiner—°J. H. Naylor & Son, Halifax.
Plumber—°F. Stocks, Halifax.
Slater—°J. Smith, Clayton, Bradford.
Plasterer—°S. Parker, Bradford.
Electrician—°Gath Electrical Engineering Co., Halifax.

Haslemere.—Two pairs of bungalows at Shepherd's Hill, for the U.D.C. Mr. C. A. Best, surveyor:—

	Houses.	Sheds.
L. F. Harding, Godalming	£1,534 16	£120 0
Jac Martans, Ltd., Farnham ...	1,521 0	98 0
E. Johnson, Liphook	1,314 0	36 0
W. Allfrey & Sons, Wormley ...	1,296 0	60 0
F. J. Privett, Haslemere	1,269 0	79 15
B. Butcher, Guildford	1,240 0	40 0
W. J. Holt, Godalming	1,234 2	43 0
°G. Baigent, Farnham	1,178 10	53 0



Haverfordwest.—House for the gas manager on the Glendale estate, for the T.C. Mr. Roland R. Hole, Borough Surveyor:—

W. B. Griffiths, Haverfordwest ...	£795 0 0
H. Morris & Son, Haverfordwest	795 10 6
°W. H. Fortune & Son, Merlins-hill, Haverfordwest	749 15 6

Hollesdon.—New central school for the Norfolk E.C. Mr. F. G. Limmer, L.R.I.B.A., architect to the E.C., Stracey-road, Norwich:—

H. Paston, Norwich	£20,694 15
H. J. Humphrey, Norwich	16,774 0
A. Vincent & Son, Bergh Apton ...	16,315 0
J. W. Palmer, Aylsham	16,017 0
W. Bush & Sons, Norwich	15,917 0
R. G. Carter, Ltd., Drayton	15,777 0
J. Youngs & Son, Ltd., Norwich ...	15,380 0
H. C. Greengrass & Sons, Ltd., Norwich	15,246 0
§T. Gill & Son, Norwich	14,995 0

(Subject to modification.)

Hull.—Extensions to Messrs. W. Jackson & Son, Ltd., premises in Paragon-street. Messrs. Allideridge & Clark, F./A.R.I.B.A., architects:—

Contractors—°F. Bilton, Hull.
Floors—°Truscon.

Ilford.—Work at Ilford Isolation Hospital. Mr. E. J. Reynolds, architect:—

Contractor—°S. W. Stedman.

Kearsley.—Storekeeper's cabin, garage, store sheds, workshops and weighbridge at Town's Yard, Bolton-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. F. Moyse, engineer and surveyor:—

°J. G. Holland & Son (1935), Ltd., Dale-street, Kearsley, Farnworth.

Keighley.—Home for the nurses at the Keighley and District Victoria Hospital, for the Board of Management. Mr. W. H. Watson, architect, Bastow-square, Wakefield:—

°J. Wharton, Ltd.
(In lieu of tender withdrawn.)

Kilkenny.—New school at Coon, for the County Vocational E.C.:—

Connery Bros., Freshford	£2,350
Dowling Bros., Kilkenny	1,390
E. Brennan, Coon West	1,346
P. Kelly, Castlecomer	980
°E. Brennan, Ukerty	795

Lancaster.—Rebuilding the "Albert Inn" public-house, Penny-street, for the Corporation. Mr. Frederick Hill, Borough Surveyor:—

Joiners—°Black & Nelson.
Plumber—°W. H. Wearing.
Plasterer—°R. A. Thompson & Son.
(All of Lancaster.)

Langport.—Four houses at Drayton, for the R.D.C.:—

†Roberts Bros., North Petherton £1,214
(In lieu of tender withdrawn.)

Leeds.—Painting and decoration of Sam Wilson Gallery, for the T.C. Mr. Fred Broadbent, architect and executive officer:—

°J. E. Roberts, 35, Cross-lane, Farnley, Leeds £95 12

Leeds.—Reconstruction of offices and warehouse premises in Meadow-lane, for Messrs. J. L. Barratt, Ltd.:—

°Wm. Vincent.

Leeds.—Reconstruction of the roofs over the carburetted water gas plant at the Meadow-lane Gas Works, for the Corporation:—

°Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd. £284 8 6

Leith.—27 houses and shops at Wards-lane, North Fort-street, for the Lothians District Buildings, Ltd. Mr. John Grant, architect, 25, Rutland-square, Edinburgh:—

Excavation, brick and mason — °Rodger (Builders), Ltd., Earlston.
Joinery, carpentry, ironmongery, glazing—°W. & T. Turnbull, Bo'ness.
Ranges and fireplaces—°C. H. Johnstone & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.
Painter—°R. & J. Gordon, Edinburgh.
Plumber work and sanitary engineering—°J. Dymock & Son, Bo'ness.
Plaster and lathing—°D. & J. Borthwick, Edinburgh.
Slater—°J. Dunlop & Co., Edinburgh.
Electrical fittings and installation—°J. Croal, Edinburgh.
Tile—°Johnstone & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

Lewes.—Public convenience in Pinwell-road, for the T.C. Mr. C. T. Butler, M.Inst.M. and Cy.E., Borough Surveyor:—

°Ringmer Building Works, Ltd., The Broyle, Ringmer £888

London.—Supplying and fixing flat roofing at the Plumstead Library extensions, for the Woolwich B.C.:—

Concrete, Ltd.	£305 0 0
Bradford & Co., Ltd.	297 18 0
°The Kleine Co., Ltd.	231 14 7
Frazzi, Ltd.	230 15 0

¶**London.**—Tenders accepted by H.M.O.W. for the week ended February 6:—

Building Research Station, Garston, near Watford—heating and hot water services—Thorpe & Co., Cloister Engineering Works, St. Albans.
Brigg Post Office and Telephone Exchange—erection and alterations to existing premises—R. M. Phillips & Son, Ltd., Estate-yard, Brigg.

London.—The following works contracts have been placed by the War Office during the week ended February 6:—

Pontefract—farm contract for artificers' work—Thos. Feather & Co., Ltd., Bradford.
Catterick Camp—civilian staff quarters—Dunn & Dunwell, Darlington.
Longmoor, Ladysmith Barracks—Guard House, etc.—J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.1.

London.—Work, for the Westminster City Council:—

Provision of a hot-water supply to the washbasins, forming a drying room in the basement, and extending the existing mess-room at the Drury-lane depot—

Hutchings & Keasley, Ltd. ...	£263	5	0
Walter Lilly & Co. ...	235	0	0
Sims & Russell ...	234	0	0
*Frederick Cope & Co., Ltd. ...	225	11	9

Retiling the wall of the second-class swimming pool at the Great Smith-street establishment—

F. Cope & Co., Ltd. ...	484	12	3
J. Garlick (1910), Ltd. ...	479	0	0
Walter Lilly & Co. ...	478	0	0
Sims & Russell ...	468	0	0
*Townsends (Builders), Ltd. ...	441	14	6

Boundary wall between the Ebury Bridge housing estate and the Southern Railway, and of shelters for three portable refuse containers on the estate—

Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd.	1,125	0	0
J. Garlick (1910), Ltd. ...	1,090	0	0
Townsends (Builders), Ltd. ...	1,069	17	1½
F. Cope & Co., Ltd. ...	1,026	0	0
Humphreys, Ltd. ...	1,014	0	0
*Sims & Russell ...	988	0	0

Interior decorations and repairs to the Buckingham Palace-road establishment—

F. Cope & Co., Ltd. ...	419	3	6
J. Garlick (1910), Ltd. ...	369	3	4
Walter Lilly & Co. ...	356	0	0
Sims & Russell ...	355	0	0
*Townsends (Builders), Ltd. ...	340	17	0

Interior decorations and repairs to the Marshall-street establishment—

F. Cope & Co., Ltd. ...	531	17	0
J. Garlick (1910), Ltd. ...	486	0	0
Sims & Russell ...	454	0	0
F. C. Hoskins & Co., Ltd. ...	419	0	0
Townsends (Builders), Ltd. ...	385	4	0
*Walter Lilly & Co. ...	384	0	0

London.—Works, for the L.C.C.:—

Electric wiring block No. 5 of the Minto-street dwellings, Bermondsey—
*Pemberton & Sturgess (Great Britain), Ltd. ... £668 6 6

Miscellaneous works at the City of London Institution, Bow—
W. M. Brand ... Cost plus 17½ per cent. on labour and 15 per cent. on materials.
R. Wollaston & Co. ... 15 per cent. on cost.

H. & J. Taylor (Contractors), Ltd. ...	£9,194
Mullen & Lumsden, Ltd. ...	7,878
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd. ...	7,838
Harry Groves & Son ...	6,967
*George Newton & Hill, 93, Southwark Bridge-road, S.E.1 ...	6,476

294 houses and flats on six vacant sites (1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9) at Becontree—

Harry Neal, Ltd. ...	£131,858
Leslie & Co., Ltd. ...	131,052
Harold G. Dyke ...	129,590
A. T. Rowley (London), Ltd. ...	128,620
C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans	128,246
R. J. Rowley, Ltd. ...	127,120
Rowley Bros., Ltd. ...	126,720
Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd.	126,180
J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester	125,973
W. J. Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., Nottingham ...	125,698 (after correction).
Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd. ...	124,090
*John Knox (Bristol), Ltd., Coronation-road, Bristol ...	120,667

(Architect's estimate: £119,622.)

Erection of block 7 of dwellings at Lilestone estate, St. Marylebone, together with the formation of a children's playground—

		Empire materials.
Foster & Dicksee, Ltd. ...	£32,697	—
C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans ...	32,450	No variation
Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd. ...	32,164	,,
Higgs & Hill, Ltd. ...	32,049	,,
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd.	31,923	32,223
Harry Neal, Ltd. ...	31,759	No variation
Speirs, Ltd. ...	31,739	,,
A. E. Symes, Ltd. ...	31,684	,,
Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd. ...	31,602	,,
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames ...	31,263	31,368
A. T. Rowley (London), Ltd.	31,142	No variation
R. J. Rowley, Ltd. ...	31,046	,,
*Rowley Bros., Ltd., Tottenham ...	31,025	,,
E. A. Russell, Ltd. ...	27,360	,,

(Remainder of London.)

(Architect's estimate on Empire materials: £32,135.)

London.—Covering in of Plumstead-road market by the "Lamella Patent system of Construction," for the Woolwich B.C.:—

*Horseley, Bridge & Thomas Piggott, Ltd., Tipton ... (less 2½ per cent.) £2,268

London.—Conversion of 47, Villa-street, S.E.17, into a maternity and child welfare centre and flats, for the Southwark B.C.:—

Geo. Parker & Sons ...	£2,246
George Newton & Hill ...	1,999
Alan V. Goad ...	1,891
*J. A. Dumayne & Co., 1, Browning-street, S.E.17 ...	1,777

(All of London.)

London.—119 dwellings on the branch-road site, for the Stepney B.C.:—

Wm. J. Jerram ...	£81,697
L. H. & R. Roberts ...	80,986
Higgs & Hill ...	80,494
Prestige & Co., Ltd. ...	79,875
Alan Fairhead & Sons, Ltd. ...	79,816
Unit Construction Co. ...	77,939
M. J. Gleeson, Ltd. ...	77,266
Haymills, Ltd. ...	77,091
J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd. ...	77,063
*The Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd. ...	75,527 (revised to £72,712.)

Lothingland.—12 houses in Field-lane, Kessingland, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Roberts, Green & Richards, architects, London-road North, Lowestoft:—

H. Woollard, Lowestoft ...	£4,368
Gaze & Sons, Lowestoft ...	4,150
G. A. Gaze, Oulton Broad ...	4,130
I. Baxter, Oulton Broad ...	3,919
*E. D. Clarke, Lowestoft ...	3,888

Manchester.—Erection of Brownley Green senior school, Wythenshawe, for the E.C. Plans prepared in the Architects' Department:—

*E. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Littleborough, Lancs.

Middleton.—Club and institute, with steward's residence, for the British Legion. Mr. J. Brodie, architect, Bank-chambers, Padsey:—

Builder, joiner, excavator and concretor's work—*Samwell & Lickley.
Plasterers—*Cowling & Hobson.
Steelwork—*C. Butler & Co., Ltd.
Plumbers—*G. Thompson & Son, Ltd.
Asbestos tiling—*H. Nelson.
Flat felted roofing—*Hornby & Partners, Ltd.
Stonework—*Kingstone Stone Co., Ltd.

Milford Haven.—Convenience in Market-square, for the U.D.C. Mr. T. V. Williams, surveyor:—

E. C. Merriman, Milford Haven ...	£586	0	
F. Lloyd & Co., Milford Haven ...	537	0	
Direct Labour (Surveyor, U.D.C.) ...	415	0	
Bungalows, Ltd., Milford Haven ...	399	10	
*H. Adams & Sons, Milford Haven ...	370	0	

Morpeth.—Branch premises, for the Ashington Industrial Co-op. Society. Messrs. Glass, Harrison & Ash, architects, 20, Saville-row, Newcastle:—

*C.W.S. Building Dept., West Blandford-street, Newcastle.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—82 flats in Granville-road. Messrs. Hetherington & Wilson, architects, County-chambers, 52, Westgate-road:—

*Cussins, Ltd., Grange Park Estate, Gosforth, Newcastle.

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Nermanton.—Painting the exterior of 90 houses in Dalefield-avenue and Neville-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. F. Copp, surveyor:—

*Pacey & Goisthorpe, 9, Castleford-road, Normanton ... £227 8

Northwich.—Lavatory in Meadow-street, for the U.D.C.:—

*W. Forster, Builder, Chester-road, Northwich.

Nuneaton.—26 houses in Tomkinson-road, for the T.C. Mr. R. C. Moon, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Quantities by the Borough Surveyor:—

Hope & Aldridge, Nuneaton ...	£10,999
J. U. Jones, Ltd., Coventry	9,742
W. A. Taberer & Co., Nuneaton ...	8,857
J. B. Whitehead, Nuneaton ...	8,786
*T. Willars & Sons, Nuneaton ...	8,696

(Subject to approval of M.H.)

Nuneaton.—Cemetery lodge at cemetery, for the T.C.:—

*W. A. Taberer & Co. ... £694

Peterborough.—Cubicles and conversion of existing clinics into ante-natal clinic in the Town Hall, for the T.C. City Engineer:—

*City Engineer, Peterborough.

Peterborough.—Repairing the roof of the Market-place conveniences, for the T.C. City Engineer:—

*City Engineer, Peterborough.

Peterborough.—Conveniences at the Horse Fair Meadow and on The Bridge, for the T.C. City Engineer:—

*Fairchild & Maddock, Williamson-avenue, Peterborough.

Port Glasgow.—Sewage works, etc., at Woodhall estate, for the Corporation. Mr. James Murray, engineer and surveyor, Falconer-street:—

*Baird Bros., Glasgow-road, Port Glasgow ... (cost) £10,000

Rochford.—Six houses on the Paglesham site, for the R.D.C.:—

*Falkus Bros. ... £1,468

Rotherham.—315 houses at Herringthorpe and Cabklow, for the C.B. Mr. Vincent Turner, Borough Engineer:—

‡O. Weaver, "Overdale," Harlington-road, Swinton.
(Subject to approval of M.H.)

Royston.—36 houses in Cross-lane, for the U.D.C.:—

*Royston Builders, Ltd. ... £12,920

Runcorn.—18 houses and 16 flats on the Stenhills and Dukesfield sites, for the U.D.C.:—

*Brisco Buildings, Ltd., Liverpool.

Salford.—Structural alterations at the Salford Girls' Institute, for the T.C.:—

*E. B. Jones & Rawlinson, Ltd., Salford £1,386

Scarborough.—92 and three houses and shops on Prospect Mount estate, for the T.C. Mr. J. Paton Watson, Borough and Water Engineer:—

*Mollekin Bros., Rotherham-road, Maltby, near Rotherham.

Seaford.—New business premises in Broad-street, Seaford, for Messrs. J. Sainsbury, Ltd. Messrs. Philpott & Lovell, architects, 88, High-street, Tunbridge Wells:—

T. Bates & Sons, Ltd. ...	£6,595
John Jarvis, Ltd. ...	6,400
Rice & Son, Ltd. ...	6,238
Arange & Sons, Bexhill-on-Sea, Ltd...	5,990
Walter Llewellyn & Sons, Ltd. ...	5,912
C. Morling, Ltd. ...	5,750
*Ringmer Building Works, Ltd. ...	5,465

Send.—Garage in London-road. Messrs. Annesley Brownrigg & Hescock, architects:—

Contractors—*Stanley Ellis, Ltd.
Floors—*Truscon Precast.

South Shields.—Banking premises in Imeary-street, for the Martins Bank, Ltd. Messrs. T. A. Page, Son & Bradbury, architects, 67, King-street:—

*A. Ridley, Dene House, Dean-road, South Shields.

Southampton.—Erection of the Shirley Warren school, for the E.C.:—

*Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham ... £32,987

Southport.—Extensions to beach bungalows at the Ainsdale bathing centre, for the T.C. Mr. A. E. Jackson, Borough Surveyor:—

*Duxfield Bros. (Southport), Ltd., Southport ... £381

Southport.—Electrical installation of the transport depot, for the T.C.:—

*McGoff & Vickers, Ltd. Liverpool ... £445

Stoke-on-Trent.—Sub-station buildings, for the T.C.:—

Hoon-avenue, Wolstanton, sub-station—
*Hollinshead & Sherratt, Burslem £636 17 3
Granville-place, Longton, sub-station—
*Harper Bros., Stoke ... 1,046 0 0

Stourbridge.—Internal redecoration of 10 houses at Pedmore, for the T.C.:—

‡Skelding & Cartwright, Lye ... £117 10

Stretford.—Erection of a library, for the T.C. Messrs. Cruickshank & Seward, FF.R.I.B.A., architects :—

Contractors—*F. E. Gill & Son, Manchester. Floors—*Trascon.

Swinton and Pendlebury.—Public elementary school at Clifton for 184 children, for the Corporation. Messrs. Ralph, Son & Proude, architects, Leader's-buildings, King-street, Wigan :—

*Ernest Tonge & Son, Ltd., Swinton, Manchester £7,113 18 10

Thirsk.—Eight houses at Topcliffe, for the R.D.C. Mr. C. W. C. Needham, architect, Dunscombe-place, York :—

*R. Stephenson, Kirkgate, Thirsk £2,550

Totnes.—18 parlour and 40 non-parlour type houses on Collapark estate, Higher Plymouth-road, for the T.C. Mr. Joseph W. Smith, M.Inst.M. and Cy.E., 10, High-street :—

C. & B. E. Drew, Paignton	£20,710 0
J. W. Spencer, Plymouth	20,640 0
A. & D. Adams, Westcliff-on-Sea	18,605 0
T. Brook, Totnes	17,970 0
E. Isaac, Galmpton	17,425 10
*Torquay Building Co., Ltd., Torquay	17,778 0

Tullamore.—New County hospital, for the Offaly County Board of Health :—

	Main building.	Nurses' home.
Long & Fitzpatrick, Dublin	£67,500 0	£8,500 0
Sisk & Sons, Cork	67,081 0	7,900 0
M'Nally & Co., Galway	64,139 0	7,297 10
M'Nally & Co., Dublin	62,899 0	7,646 0
J. J. O'Sullivan & Co., Tralee	61,529 0	7,906 0
*Phœnix Bldg. Co., Dublin	60,137 0	7,000 0

Wakefield.—For 26 small-type houses on the Gill Syke estate, and 20 small-type houses in Thornhill-street; 100 A3 type houses on the Peacock Farm estate, and 50 A3 type houses on the Eastmoor estate, for the Housing Department. Mr. Percy Morris, Housing Architect :—

*G. Crooke & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield... £57,375

Wakefield.—House for Chief Constable, for the T.C. Mr. P. Morris, City Architect :—

*Direct Labour Department £1,055 17 11

Whittlesey.—Sewerage work, for the U.D.C. :—

Crowley, Russell & Co., Ltd., Glasgow	£87,914 0 10
A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington	79,479 12 10
W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill	74,245 10 4
Ewing & Salmond, Ltd., Croydon	73,522 16 0
J. L. Rodger & Sons, Ltd., Castleford	73,375 10 10
Edcaster, Ltd., London	73,312 0 0
‡Frank Holmes, Ltd., Regent-chambers, Hall Cross, Doncaster	67,044 10 9

Wimbledon.—Sub-station at Malden, for the T.C. :—

*Callow & Wright, Ltd., Willesden £3,737 5 9

Workington.—48 flats at Westfield, for the T.C. Mr. John Penman, Borough Surveyor :—

Excavator, brickwork, etc.—	
*G. Graham	£3,492 12 0
Carpenter and joiner—	
*G. H. Chambers & Son	2,110 0 0
Plumber—	
*R. Pape	1,274 8 0
Slater—	
*W. V. Pratt, Whitehaven	861 16 0
Plasterer—	
*Lovell Bros., Harrington	864 0 0
Painter—	
*W. Wildridge	264 0 0
Roads and sewer work—	
*Michael Thompson (Public Works Contractor and Engineer), Ltd. (Remainder of Workington.)	1,253 13 3

Worksop.—20 bungalows at Bracebridge, for the T.C. Mr. C. O. Allsopp, Borough Surveyor :—

*J. H. & W. E. Dett, Ltd., Worksop. (In lieu of previous tender.)

Worthing.—176 working-class houses at Durrington estate, for the T.C. :—

*Willmore, Phillips, Ltd. £62,115 1 4

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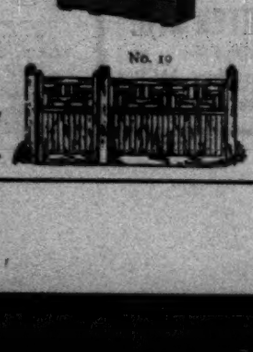

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